Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 25.—NO. 798. PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 9, 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AND STEAMBOATS.

y & Navigation Co
ROUTE TO THE EAS
t lowest rates, and full and reliable
obtained only at
STREET WHARF.
eaves Ash street every day at
st arrives at 10:30 A. M.
ing Cars run through to St. Paul
Dayton, and close connections made
Pacific and Union Pacific trains
nl.

RANCISCO LINE.
ND. FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
idnight, Leaving Spear st. wharf at
10 A. M., as follows:
Dec. 5 Columbia, Friday Dec.
Dec. 10 Oregon, Wednesday Dec.
Dec. 15 State of Cal., Monday Dec.
Dec. 20 Columbia, Saturday Dec.
Dec. 25 Oregon, Thursday Dec.
Dec. 30 State of Cal., Tuesday Dec.
Jan. 4 Columbia, Sunday Jan.
thereafter until further notice.
ves the right to change steamers

Astoria.
ers leave from Ash street wharf
pt Sunday) at 6 A. M.
COLUMBIA RIVER.
7 A. M. DAILY except Sunday.
LAMETTE RIVER
at 6 A. M. every day except Sat.
lls and way points, returning eve.
Boats leave Portland at 7 A. M.
and Friday, for Dayton and way
ursdays and Saturdays.
Ticket Agent.
RNE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

VERLAND ROUTE.
Pacific [illegible]
to Chicago & the East.
to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph,
Atchison, Kansas City, Omaha,
St. Louis, Indianapolis,
New Orleans, and all
south and southeast,
VIA
and MINNEAPOLIS.

ERN PACIFIC R. R.
ONLY Line Running
Trains,
Palace Sleeping Cars,
ing Cars (meals 75cts.
Day Coaches,
Sleepers (free of charge),
gton and Oregon Points
The East
AND MINNEAPOLIS.
YOUR TICKETS READ
rn Pacific R. R. and avoid
hange of cars.
8 P. M. daily; arrive at
at noon, fourth day
IFIC DIVISION.
and 8 daily at 11:45 A. M.; arrive
P. M., connecting with Co's boats to
ound.
Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
ON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent,
No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

ND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
California R. R.
and Connections.
ancisco $32; to Sacramento $30
s made at Ashland with stages
Oregon Stage Company.
EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
East Side Division.
PORTLAND AND ASHLAND
Mail Train.
ARRIVE.
A. M. Ashland ..... 4:15 A. M.
P. M. Portland ..... 4:25 P. M.
Express Train.
ARRIVE.
P. M. Lebanon ..... 9:20 P. M.
A. M. Portland ..... 10:05 A. M.
Sleeping Cars daily between Port-
Ferry makes connection with all the
the East Side Div. from foot of F St.
est Side Division.
PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.
ARRIVE.
A. M. Corvallis ..... 4:20 P. M.
A. M. Portland ..... 8:20 P. M.
Express Train.
ARRIVE.
P. M. McMinnville ..... 8:00 P. M.
A. M. Portland ..... 8:30 A. M.
sale and baggage checked at com-
ffices, cor. Stark and Second streets.
al points in California can only be
age checked at company's office,
d Front Sts., Portland, Or.
be received for shipment after five
ther the East or West Side Division.
E. P. ROGERS,
G. F. & Pass. Agent.

w Route!
YAQUINA, SAN FRANCISCO
[illegible]
ept. 14th, 1885, Trains
nesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10 A. M.
nday, Wednesday, Friday at 8 A. M.
is now prepared to transport all
ngers offering at the lowest rates
ccount—
RATES:
to San Francisco,
TRAIN AND THE
S. YAQUINA:
.......Steerage $7
. $1.50 per ton.
tes see separate advertisement.)
ons unsurpassed.
nship—Cabin passengers, 80; steer-
0 tons.
ill hereafter connect with trains at
mers will be added as required.
mation apply to
HAUGH, Pacific Dock, Portland.
G. P. & F. Agt., Corvallis 11sd

N MONCISCAR
ANENTLY LOCATED AT
Third St., Portland, Or.

Is a regular graduate in medicine, has been longer engaged in the special treatment of all venereal, Sexual and Chronic diseases than any other Physician in the West, as city papers show, and old residents know. $1000 reward for any case which he fails to cure, coming under his treatment, by following his directions.
e most successful Lung and Throat
. He will tell you your trouble
a single question, and warrants
in the following diseases:
bility, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal
ay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes,
ment, Lack of Energy, Impover-
ples, Impediment to Marriage;
kin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions
e Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat,
ercury Kidney and Bladder Trou-
Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gon-
ure, receives searching treatment,
ure for life.
iseases (with or without dreams)
es cured promptly, without hin-
s consult confidentially. If in trou-
lays are dangerous.
ye and Ear; Ulceration of Catarrh,
; Deafness or Paralysis, Singing or
ickened Drum, etc., permanently
Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

TS DEBILITY,
Premature Decay,
ms of Debility in Men
ces or excesses Quickly
E TREATMENT
[illegible]
[illegible]

This BELT or Generator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY ... through the parts, must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose.
full information, address Cheever
Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

ONLY. A Quick, Permanent
re for Lost Manhood, Debility, Ner-
ousness, Weakness. No quackery. In-
reputable Proofs. Book sent sealed.
ERIE MED. CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

[illegible]

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in All Varieties of

Furniture, Bedding, Upholstery.

[illegible] Furniture a Specialty.

Ash Bedroom Sets from $30 upward. Everything in our store marked way down. Call and examine before purchasing.

COR. FIRST & YAMHILL STS., PORTLAND, OR.

What are Misfits?

A New Sensation in the Portland Clothing Trade.

Having opened a store in this city for the sale of Merchant Tailors' Misfits and uncalled for clothing, we will try as briefly as possible to make plain to the public the advantage of dealing with us. Misfits is the title given to all garments which the tailor has left upon his hands, either by the failure to fit or the neglect of the customer to produce the cash wherewith to take them away. Every merchant never meets with less than a dozen such cases every year, and when it is remembered that there are thousands of merchant tailors in the country, it will be perceived that we have a great mass from this tailor and a dozen from another, we get the finest custom work for much less than the cloth cost. It ought to be plain then that we can sell fine tailor-made garments of superior cloth for much less than others ask for cheap factory made. What you get from us we guarantee to be good material and good make.

OUR PRICE LIST AS A GUIDE:

Suits.

$[illegible]0	Merchant Tailor made Suits for	$30 00
60	" " " "	25 00
45	" " " "	20 00
40	" " " "	18 50
[illegible]5	" " " "	15 00
30	" " " "	12 50
25	" " " "	10 00

Overcoats.

$65	Custom made Overcoats for	$30 00
55	" " "	25 00
50	" " "	22 50
45	" " "	20 00
40	" " "	17 50
35	" " "	15 00
30	" " "	12 50

Pants.

$15	Merchant Tailor-made for	$7 00
[illegible]2	" "	5 50
[illegible]0	" "	4 50

Pants.

$7	Merchant Tailor-made for	$3 50
5	" "	3 00

Latest Styles and Elegant Patterns

IN SILK AND SATIN LINED

Suits and Overcoats.

—AND ALSO—

FULL LINE OF DRESS SUITS

For Sale or Rent.

—AT THE—

Misfit Clothing Parlors,

FIRST ST., ADJOINING THE GILMAN HOUSE,

BETWEEN MORRISON AND ALDER STREETS.

Open every evening until 9 o'clock.

Branch of the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 200 Post st., San Francisco.

BANKS.

OREGON & WASHINGTON Mortgage Savings Bank

8 First street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits,
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 "
Nine months 5½ "
One Year 6 "

LOANED ON MORTGAGES $7,597,721 in 11 Years.

CORRESPONDENCE

Solicited, and every information and facility for [illegible] will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED.

First National Bank OF PORTLAND.

President .... HENRY FAILING
Vice President .... H. W. CORBETT
Cashier .... G. E. WITHINGTON

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

SIGHT and SIXTY-DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

F. THOMPSON, President. | F. DEKUM, Vice Pres't. | D. L. DURHAM, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank OF PORTLAND, OR.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Transacts a general Banking Business. Receives Accounts subject to check, and sells Exchange on New York, Chicago, San Francisco and all principal points in the Northwest.

Directors:
F. Thompson, W. K. Smith, J. W. Brazee,
[illegible], C. A. Dolph, Ward S. Stevens,
[illegible], R. M. Wade, Cleveland Rockwell,
Frank Dekum, Geo. H. Durham,
Union Block, cor. Second and Stark Sts.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital and Reserve..... $2,600,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificates. FRED'K TOWNSEND, Manager.

Willamette Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.,

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Directors:

President, James Steel; Vice President, W. C. Johnson; Cashier, I. A. Macrum; J. Loewenberg, H. I. [illegible], J. F. Watson, J. K. Gill, L. Fleischner.

BANKS.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

N. E. Cor. First and Stark sts., Portland, Or.

Transacts a General Banking Business; allows interest on deposits as follows:
On 3 months certificates [illegible] per cent.
On 6 months certificates [illegible] per cent.
On 12 months certificates [illegible] per cent.

Directors:
W. W. Thayer, H. W. Scott, Ira F. Powers,
E. D. Shattuck, H. W. Monastes, D. H. Bodd,
C. P. Bogue, J. M. Smith, R. Williams,
Van B. DeLashmutt.

L. L. HAWKINS, President. | W. K. SMITH, Vice President. | J. P. MARSHALL, Cashier.

Ainsworth National Bank

OF PORTLAND—cor. Third and Oak.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange. Safe Deposit Department connected with the Bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

THE PORTLAND NATIONAL BANK.

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

London and San Francisco Bank.

LIMITED.

Capital and Reserve.......... $3,300,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First St.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

R. S. WALLACE, President. | A. A. McCULLY, Vice Pres't. | J. H. ALBERT, Cashier.

Capital National Bank

OF SALEM OREGON.

Transacts a General Banking Business. Superior facilities for making Collections in Marion and Polk counties. 3jlm

MORPHINE AND WHISKY Habits Cured by DR. KEELEY'S Double Chloride of Gold Remedy. Convincing proofs from many of the cured, and books on habit mailed free. Call or write. [illegible] Agent for Pacific Coast.
[illegible]

Everybody Drunk!

Among the many stories Lincoln used to relate was the following: Trudging along a lonely road one morning on my way to the county seat, Judge —— overtook me with his wagon and invited me to a seat.

We had not gone far before the wagon began to wobble. Said I: "Judge, I think your coach man has taken a drop too much."

Putting his head out of the window, the judge shouted: "Why, you infernal scoundrel, you are drunk!"

Turning round with great gravity, the coachman said: "Be dad! but that's the first rightful decision your honor's given in twelve month!"

If people knew the facts they would be surprised to learn how many people reel in the streets who never "drink a drop." They are the victims of sleeplessness, of drowsy days of apoplectic tendencies, whose blood is set on fire by uric acid. Some day they will reel no more—they will drop dead, just because they haven't the moral courage to defy useless professional attendance, and by use of the wonderful Warner's safe cure neutralize the uric acid in the system and thus get rid of the "drunkenness in the blood."—*The American Rural Home.*

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

SHANNON & CO., Victoria, B. C.
Real Estate, Coal, Iron, Lime, Timber Lands, etc., in British Columbia & Puget Sound, W. T.

CRYSTAL PALACE LUNCHES.
Hot daily 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., 8 30 to 12 P. M.

NOTICE.

TO THE TRADE.

We have recently added to our business a complete stock of

[illegible]

Which we are prepared to sell at lowest price.

Catalogues and discounts on application.

WHITTIER, FULLER & Co.

38, 40, 42, 44 North Front St., Portland.

PORTLAND GENERAL HOSPITAL CO.

(Incorporated under the Laws of Oregon.)

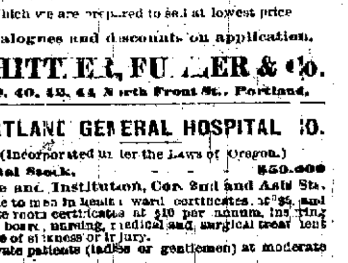
Capital Stock, ... $50,000

Office and Institution, Cor. 2nd and Ash Sts.

Issue to men in health ward certificates at $5 and private room certificates at $10 per annum, insuring room, board, nursing, medical and surgical treatment in case of sickness or injury.

Private patients (ladies or gentlemen) at moderate rates.

Resident Directors:
R. W. MITCHELL, J. G. BOOBY, THOS. WOOD
J. R. McDONALD, Treasurer.
S. CARMAN, M. D., Med. & Surg. Sup't.
THOS. WOOD, Sec. and Manager
3dtf



MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with special regard to health.
No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

Blind, Bleeding and Itching, Positively Cured by Cuticura

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, and a single application of CUTICURA the great skin cure, will instantly allay the intense itching of the most aggravated case of Itching Piles. This treatment combined with small doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, three times a day, to regulate and strengthen the bowels, overcome constipation and remove the cause, will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles when all other remedies and even physicians fail.

ITCHING PILES.

I was taken for the first time in my life with Blind Piles, so severe that I could hardly keep on my feet. I used various remedies for three weeks, when the disease took the form of Itching Piles, and growing worse. By advice of an old gentleman I tried the CUTICURA. One application relieved the itching, and I was soon cured. I wish to tell the world that in cases of Itching Piles the price of the CUTICURA is of no account. From an unsolicited quarter.
O. C. KIRBY, Concord, N. H.

ITCHING PILES.

I began the use of your CUTICURA REMEDIES when you first put them on the market, and know of two cases of Itching Piles that have been cured by their use, at my suggestion, of these remedies.
Virden, Ill. F. S. MARTIN.

ALL THAT YOU CLAIM.

I have tried your CUTICURA REMEDIES and find them all that you claim, and the demand for them in this section is great.
Riggston, Ga. AUGUSTUS W. COLLINS.

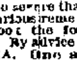
SPLENDID SATISFACTION.

CUTICURA REMEDIES have given splendid satisfaction to those of my customers who have had occasion to use them. HENRY GERMANN, Druggist, Quincy, Ill.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are a positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Diseases, from Pimples to Scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

SKIN Blemishes, Pimples, Blackheads and Baby Humors use CUTICURA SOAP.



TIRED MUSCLES Strengthened, Pain Annihilated, Inflammation subdued, and Malarial and Epidemic Diseases Prevented by that infallible antidote to pain and inflammation, the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTERS. 25c

A REMARKABLE CURE OF SCROFULA.

William S. Baker of Lewis Vego Co., Ind., writes as follows: "My son was taken with Scrofula in the hip when only two years old. We tried several physicians but the boy got no relief from their treatment. Noticing your SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, recommended so highly, I bought six bottles of it of you in the year 1882 and continued taking it till the sores finally healed up. He is now 11 years of age, and, being satisfied that your medicine did him so much good when he used it, we want to try again in another case, and write to you to get some more."

Mahogany, Spanish Cedar, Walnut, Oak and Cherry.

Lumber and Veneers.

Oak Sap Timber & Locust Tree Nails.

JOHN WIGMORE,

138 Spear Street, San Francisco. 21

Be on Your Guard

Benson's Capcine Plasters are widely imitated. This is the fact. Now, why are they imitated? Because they are the only porous plaster in existence that is really trustworthy and valuable. Benson's Plasters are highly and scientifically medicated, and cure in a few hours ailments upon which no other have any effect whatever. The public are therefore cautioned against plasters bearing the names of "Capsicin," "Capsicum," "Capucin," or "Capsicine," which are meant to pass for "Capcine" (please note the difference) and also against plasters bearing the names "Benson's," "Burton's," etc. When buying ask distinctly for Benson's Plaster and protect yourself by a personal examination. The genuine has the word "Capcine" cut or perforated in the body of the plaster and the "Three Seals" trade mark on the face cloth.

WASHINGTON.

A Number of Bills Introduced by Senator Dolph.

BRIEF SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

Provisions of Dolph's Land Bill—Mormons Claim that there is no Danger of an Outbreak—Congressional Notes.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—After the reading of the senate journal, the president's message was delivered by Pruden, his assistant private secretary, and at 12:15 P. M. the reading was begun. The most impressive silence marked the reading, many senators leaning forward on their desks to catch the words of the message.

The reading was concluded at 1:52 P. M., and the message was, as is customary, ordered printed and to lie on the table.

The chair laid before the senate the annual report of the secretary of the treasury; also a statement from the secretary of the court of claims, showing the judgments rendered by that court for the past year; also a statement of the secretary of the senate, showing the receipts and expenditures of his office for the past year.

The chair also laid before the senate a memorial from the legislature of New Hampshire, which requests congress to pass legislation that may secure exclusively to American people the public lands of the United States, and prevent their sales to persons other than citizens and those intending to become such. The memorial was read and referred to the committee on public lands.

Vest and Cockrell presented joint resolutions of the state legislature of Missouri, memorializing congress for an appropriation for the protection of bottom lands in the southwestern portions of the state of Missouri from the annual inundation of the Mississippi river; also urging the defeat of the Buckner bill to suspend further coinage of silver; referred.

A large number of bills were then introduced, the most important of which were the following:

By Mr. Hoar—To provide for the performance of the duties of the office of president, in case of removal, resignation or inability of both the president and vice president; also, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; also to amend an act entitled "an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862; also to fix the salaries of judges of the United States district courts at $5000 per year.

By Edmunds—To fix a day for the meeting of the electors of president and vice president and the decision of questions arising thereon; also to amend an act entitled "an act to amend section 5352 of the revised statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy and for other purposes."

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Voorhees—To provide for the formation as a state and admission into the Union of the territory of Idaho.

By Dolph—To prevent obstruction of navigable waters, and to protect public lands against trespass and injury.

Also to repeal the pre-emption, timber culture and desert lands laws, and restoring to the United States certain lands granted the Northern Pacific railway.

Also, providing for the admission of Washington territory into the Union as a state.

Also, a bill for the relief of Ben Holladay.

By Voorhees—To annex a portion of the territory of Idaho to Washington territory.

By Vest—To amend the sections of the revised statutes relating to Yellowstone park.

Also, to provide permanent reservations for Indians in northern Montana.

By Brown—For the relief of Alex. Lawton of Georgia.

By Harrison—Authorizing adjustment of accounts of arms between the United States and the Omahas.

By Blair—To aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools.

Also, providing for the study therein of physiology and the effects of intoxicants and narcotics.

By Dolph—For the erection of public buildings at Portland, Oregon.

Senator Cameron offered the following resolution, which was read and referred to the committee on finance:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the business industries of the country at present seem to be reviving, it is inexpedient during this congress to pass upon any legislation looking to the revision of the tariff duties.

Resolved, That any future reduction of the tariff should be based upon information common to the country, as shown by complete census returns, at such definite period as can be readily anticipated and not by the different producing industries of the country.

Mr. Plumb introduced (by request) a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The session of the house opened with prayer by its new chaplain, Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn. At 12:25 the committee appointed to wait upon the president appeared at the bar of the house and announced it had performed its duty and had been requested by the president to inform the house that he would transmit a communication forthwith. Immediately the president's assistant private secretary announced and delivered the president's annual message. The speaker laid the document before the house and it was read by the clerk and listened to attentively by its members.

There was no manifestation of approval or disapproval during the reading of the message, which was not concluded until 3:10. The document was then ordered printed and referred to the committee of the whole.

The death of Elwood, late representative from Illinois, was announced by his successor, Hopkins, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the house at 3:15 adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

SENATOR DOLPH'S LAND BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Dolph's bill, introduced in the senate to-day to repeal the timber culture, pre-emption and desert land acts, provides that in place of these modes of entering land, all persons entitled under the laws to make homestead entry shall be entitled to enter a section or less of desert or mountain lands. Such lands are defined as all lands exclusive of timber and mineral lands which will not produce agricultural crops without irrigation, and all lands which are so mountainous and rough that they cannot be ploughed and cultivated. It further provides that any forty acre tract of which three-fourths is desert or mountainous, shall be desert or mountainous land.

TO ENCOURAGE MERCHANT MARINE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The bill introduced by Senator Frye for encouragement of the American merchant marine, is the one introduced by him last year. It embodies the subsidy clause of the last postoffice appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

MORMONS CLAIM THERE IS NO DANGER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Delegate Caine has received the following telegram:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 7.

To Hon. John T. Caine, house of representatives, Washington, D. C.—We understand that representations have been made to President Cleveland that there is danger of an uprising on the part of the Mormons, and that the property and lives of non-Mormons were insecure, and that military protection is required. The city council is making an official investigation, and have invited federal and military officials, and all others having information bearing on the matter, to appear and testify. The investigation has proceeded far enough to demonstrate the utter falsity of these rumors, and that no foundation exists for them in fact. A battery of artillery arrived from Omaha to-day, and a company of troops is quartered in the city, ostensibly to protect citizens and property. Represent the matter fully to President Cleveland immediately, stating that no excitement exists, and that [illegible] is [illegible] and entirely [illegible]. The property and personal safety of all citizens are perfectly secure.

JAMES SHARP,
Mayor of Salt Lake City, Utah.

CONGRESS OF TRADE AND LABOR UNIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The fifth annual session of the federation of organized trade and labor unions of the United States and Canada began in this city this morning. Twenty-five delegates present are said to represent a constituency of about 200,000 workmen. The meeting was called to order by J. W. Smith of Springfield, Illinois, chairman of the legislative committee, who in a brief speech welcomed the delegates and expressed a hope that their deliberations would be attended with results in keeping with the importance of the interests they represented. He then introduced Congressman Martin A. Foran, of Cleveland, who was present as a visitor. Mr. Foran made a speech, in which he dwelt upon the importance to the laboring classes of organization, and upon the conclusion of his address the congress took a recess.

IMPORTANT MINING DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Proof submitted in the Monroe lode mining claim, from Deadwood, Dakota, pending an application for a patent, and conflicting with a prior placer claim, has been approved by acting Secretary of the Interior Muldrow, it being held that the voluntary dismissal by the placer claimant of a suit in court was an abandonment of the grounds in conflict and a sufficient waiver of claim to the entire width applied for by the lode claimant to authorize the issue of a patent accordingly. The decision is important, as it establishes a precedent in such cases.

RESIGNED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Henry Carpenter, appointed receiver of public moneys at Eureka, Nevada, has resigned.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

DISCREDITABLE TO BEAUREGARD AND EARLY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The *Times* to-day's leader says: Gen. Beauregard, who with Gen. Early barters his name and a few hours' work each month to a certain lottery company for a very large salary, rises to explain in response to an editorial in the *Times* of Nov. 25, reminding Generals Beauregard and Early that the grand prize of $150,000 of the drawing of December 16, 1884, although published as drawn by ticket No. 7567, part of which ticket was sold in San Francisco, was not drawn at all, and was never paid. Gen. Beauregard admits that his name is used with that of Gen. Early to testify to the drawings, but he disclaimed the responsibility for the footnote added by his employers giving the location of the supposed drawer. The excuse of a footnote is a discreditable quibble. If Beauregard and Early were determined to maintain their self respect they would have ended the footnote long ago. No information of the fraud would have reached the public at all but for the fact that a suit in San Francisco compelled the manager of the swindle to testify to the truth in court.

REVENUE INCREASED BY A VIGILANT APPRAISER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Assistant Appraiser E. A. Stevens is making a stir among the importers of glassware, majolica, parianware, lavaware, china and porcelain. Invoices have been advanced in certain cases from fifty to five hundred per cent. Imports of these wares amount to about nine millions annually. The invoiced values of about one-eighth of these imports last year were advanced by the appraiser within the last few months. The total amount advanced on these wares made by the appraiser, at the end of the fiscal year will amount to $300,000 revenue, of which some of the importers in these wares hoped to deprive the government.

LARGE ORDERS FOR BEEF.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The Fairbank Canning company of this city has just received, through its president, John Morris, an order from the French government for [illegible],000,000 pounds of dressed beef for the French army. The contract, it is believed, is the first one given to an American firm, having gone heretofore to other countries, and was only given after Mr. Morris had visited the French capital and given the officials an opportunity to analyze his meats and overcome the prejudice which had seemed to prevail against American articles. The contract involves the slaughter of 25,000 head of cattle.

TWO MEN KILLED BY APACHES.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Dec. 8.—The news of the killing of George Kinney and Charles Clark on Cactus flat, fifty-six miles from here, by Apaches, was received this morning. The Indians were going in the direction of the Mogallon mountains. Capt. Fountain with twenty men are in pursuit.

SPORTING NOTES

ANOTHER FIGHT BETWEEN BURKE AND CLEARY.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 8.—On account of the police stopping a fight between Jack Burke and Mike Cleary at San Francisco two weeks ago, Burke yesterday telegraphed Cleary, challenging him to fight to a finish at any place he might designate. Cleary this evening telegraphed from San Francisco accepting the challenge to fight six rounds with hard gloves, Queensbury rules, at Chicago on the 23d of December, the winner to take 75 per cent of the net proceeds and the loser 25 per cent. Burke leaves for Chicago to-night to go in training under the management of Parson Davis.

FIRES.

FLOURING MILLS BURNED.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 8.—This morning about 7 o'clock a fire, accompanied by an explosion, broke out in the Daisy roller mills and spread to the Empire mill, completely destroying both structures, and entailing a loss of about $200,000. Four firemen were seriously injured by the falling of one of the walls.

CALIFORNIA.

THE C. & O. LAND GRANT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—A special meeting of the chamber of commerce was held this afternoon to consider the question of the land grant to the California & Oregon railroad. A resolution was adopted endorsing that of the legislature instructing the senators and representatives in congress from California to secure an extension of time for the construction of the road, to the end that the land grant to the company may be made available for its completion. There was only one vote in the negative.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 8.—The board of trade this afternoon adopted resolutions urgently requesting congress to extend to January 1st, 1888, the time when the land grant to the California and Oregon railroad shall lapse, and the state congressional delegation be instructed to do all in their power to accomplish such extension.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

8 P. M.—Indications for the succeeding thirty-two hours: North Pacific, cloudy weather and rain, southerly winds, fresh to brisk along the coast. Middle Pacific, warmer, fair weather, variable winds. South Pacific, fair weather, light to fresh winds, generally northwesterly.

TROOPS ORDERED IN READINESS.

It is stated to-night that orders have been received at military headquarters here to hold troops in readiness in case of Mormon troubles in Utah.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

JUDGE DAWNE ARRIVES FROM SITKA.

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—Judge Dawne, of Alaska, accused of forgeries in Oregon, arrived from Sitka to-day, and went across the sound to court an investigation.

Arrived, steamer Idaho, Portland; sailed, Idaho, for Alaska.

The runaway British steamer Teaser was seized in Tongas harbor by the sheriff's officer from Victoria, and on the way down Capt. Moore went ashore, refusing to be taken alive, and was left behind.

The *Colonist* has information that extensive fortifications, barracks and arsenal will be erected next summer at Esquimalt.

Arrived ship St. Cloud, Hiogo, Japan, thirty-five days; loads lumber for Shanghai.

A sharp shock of earthquake, lasting fifteen seconds, occurred here at 10:12 to-night, the vibrations being from southeast to northwest. The shock last forty-five seconds at New Westminster, at the same moment.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

STABBED BY A DRUNKEN MAN.

COLFAX, W. T., Dec. 8.—The city marshal while attempting to arrest a drunken man was severely stabbed and one ear nearly cut off. He was finally lodged in the county jail and is held to appear before the grand jury.

ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

H. S. Rowe and party passed through here en route for Palouse City and Farmington to inspect the proposed railroad route.

Dr. F. B. Eaton, Oculist and Aurist, S. W. corner First and Morrison sts.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

An Unusually Comprehensive and Earnest Document.

THE RECENT CHINESE TROUBLES.

Uncompromising Opposition to the Coinage of Silver—Moderate View of the Tariff Question—Mormonism Receives no Favors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The president's message was delivered to congress to-day. It reads as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:—Your assembling is clouded by a sense of public bereavement caused by the recent and sudden death of Thomas A. Hendricks, vice president of the United States. His distinguished public services, his complete integrity and devotion to every duty, and his personal virtues will find honorable record in his country's history. Ample and repeated proofs of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow countrymen were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and the highest dignity, and at length, full of years and honors, he has been laid at rest amidst general sorrow and benediction.

The constitution which requires those chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in the discharge of their solemn trust, also requires the president to give to congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a compliance with these constitutional directions it is well for us to bear in mind that our usefulness to the people's interests will be promoted by a constant appreciation of the scope and character of our respective duties, as they relate to federal legislation. While the executive may recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient, the responsibility for legislative action must and should rest upon those selected by the people to make their laws.

The contemplation of the grave and responsible functions assigned to the executive branches of the government under the constitution will disclose the partitions of power between our respective departments and their necessary independence, and also the need for the exercise of all the power entrusted to each in that spirit of comity and co-operation which is essential to the proper fulfillment of the patriotic obligations which rest upon us as faithful servants of the people. The jealous watchfulness of our constituencies, great and small, supplements their suffrage, and before the tribunal they establish every public servant should be judged.

FOREIGN POWERS FRIENDLY.

It is gratifying to announce that the relations of the United States with all foreign powers continue to be friendly. Our position after nearly a century of successful constitutional government, the maintenance of good faith in all of our engagements, the avoidance of complications with other nations, and a consistent and amicable attitude toward the strong and weak alike, furnish proof of a political disposition which renders professions of goodwill unnecessary. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign government.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS DISPUTE.

The Argentine government has revived the long dormant question of the Falkland islands by claiming from the United States indemnity for their loss attributed to the action of the commander of the sloop-of-war Lexington in breaking up an Argentine colony on these islands in 1831, and their subsequent occupation by Great Britain. In view of the ample justification for the act of the Lexington, and the abject condition of the islands before and after alleged occupation by Argentine colonists, this government believes this claim is wholly groundless.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

A question has arisen with the government of Austria-Hungary touching the representation of the United States at Vienna. Having, under my constitutional prerogative, appointed an estimable citizen of unimpeached probity and competency as minister to that court, the government of Austria-Hungary invited this government to take cognizance of certain exceptions, based upon allegations against the personal acceptability of Mr. Keiley, the appointed envoy, asking that in view thereof the appointment should be withdrawn. The reasons advanced were such as could not be acquiesced in without violation of my oath of office and the precepts of the constitution, since they necessarily involved a limitation in favor of a foreign government upon the right of selection by the executive, and required such an application of a religious test as a qualification for office under the United States as would have resulted in the practical disfranchisement of a large class of our citizens and the abandonment of a vital principal of our government. The Austro-Hungarian government finally decided not to receive Mr. Keiley as the envoy of the United States, and that gentleman has since resigned his commission, leaving the post vacant. I have made no new nomination, and the interests of this government at Vienna are now in the care of the secretary of legation, as charge d' affaires ad interim.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Early in March last war broke out in Central America caused by the attempt of Guatemala to consolidate the several states into a single government. In these contests between our neighboring states the United States forbore to interfere actively, but lent the aid of their friendly offices in deprecation of war and to promote peace and concord among the belligerents, and by such counsel contributed importantly to the restoration of tranquillity in that locality.

Emergencies growing out of civil war in the United States of Colombia demanded of the government, at the beginning of this administration, the employment of an armed force to fulfill its guarantees under the thirty-fifth article of the treaty of 1846, in order to keep the transit open across the isthmus of Panama. Desirous of exercising only the powers expressly reserved to us by the treaty, and mindful of the rights of Colombia, the forces sent to the isthmus were instructed to confine their action to positively and efficaciously preventing the transit and its accessories from being "interrupted or embarrassed." The execution of this delicate and responsible task necessarily involved police control where the local authority was temporarily powerless, but always under the sovereignty of Colombia. The prompt and successful fulfillment of its duty by this government was highly appreciated by the government of Colombia, and has been followed by an expression of its satisfaction, and high praise to the officers and men engaged in this service. The restoration of peace on the isthmus, by the re-establishment of the constituted government there, being thus accomplished, the forces of the United States were withdrawn.

Pending these occurrences a question of much importance was presented by decrees of the Colombian government, proclaiming the closure of certain ports then in the hands of insurgents, and declaring vessels held by the revolutionists to be piratical and liable to capture by any power. To neither of these propositions could the United States assent. An effective closure of ports not in the possession of the government, but held by the hostile partisans, could not be recognized. Neither could the vessels of insurgents against the legitimate sovereignty be deemed *hostis humani generis* within the precepts of international law, whatever might be the definition or penalty of their acts under the municipal law of the state against whose authority they were in revolt. The denial by this government of the Colombian propositions did not, however, imply the admission of belligerent status on the part of the insurgents.

The Colombian government has expressed its willingness to negotiate conventions for adjustment, by arbitration, of claims by foreign citizens arising out of the destruction of the city of Aspinwall by the insurrectionary forces.

AGAINST THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

The interest of the United States in a practicable transit of ships across the strip of land separating the Atlantic from the Pacific has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century. My immediate predecessor caused the negotiation of a treaty [illegible], and at the sole cost of the United States, of a canal through Nicaraguan territory, and laid it before the senate. Pending the action of that body thereon, I withdrew the treaty for re-examination. Attentive consideration of its provisions leads me to withhold it from resubmission to the senate. Maintaining, as I do, the tenor of a line of precedents from Washington's days, which proscribe entangling alliances with foreign states, I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory, or the incorporation of remote interests with our own. The laws of progress are vital and organic, and we must be conscious of that irresistible tide of commercial expansion, which as the concommitant of our active civilization, day by day, is being urged onward by those increasing facilities of production, transportation and communication, to which steam and electricity has given birth.

But our duty in the present instructs us to address ourselves mainly to the development of the vast resources of the great area committed to our charge, and to the cultivation of the arts of peace within our borders, though jealously alert in preventing the American hemisphere from being involved in the political problems and complications of distant governments. Therefore I am unable to recommend a proposition involving paramount privilege of ownership or right outside of our own territory, when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to defend the territorial integrity of the state where such interests lie. While the general prospect of connecting the two oceans by means of a canal is to be encouraged, I am of opinion that any scheme to that end to be considered with favor shall be free from the feature alluded to.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

The Tehuantepec route is declared by engineers of the highest repute and by competent scientists to afford an entirely practical transit for vessels and cargo by means of a ship railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The obvious advantages of such a route, if feasible, over others, for the benefit of the lines of traffic between Europe and the Pacific and particularly between the valley of the Mississippi and the western coast of North and South America, are deserving of consideration.

Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world must be for the world's benefit—a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power. Nor must it become a point of invitation of hostilities or a prize for warlike ambition. An engagement combining the construction, ownership and operation of such a work by this government, with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection with the foreign state whose responsibilities and rights we would share, is in my judgment inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use, and would moreover entail measures for its realization beyond the scope of our natural policy or present means.

The lapse of years has abundantly confirmed the wisdom and foresight of the administrations which long before the conditions of maritime intercourse were changed and enlarged by the progress of the age proclaimed the vital need of inter-oceanic traffic across the commercial isthmus, and consecrated it in advance to the interests of mankind, by their positive declarations, and through the formal obligations of treaties. Toward such realization the efforts of my administration will be applied, ever bearing in mind the principles on which it must rest, and which were declared in no uncertain tones by Mr. Cass, who while secretary of state in 1858, announced that what the United States wanted in Central America, next to the happiness of its people, is the security and neutrality of the inter-oceanic routes which lead through it.

NEW CONDITIONS.

The construction of three transcontinental lines of railway, all in successful operation, wholly within our territory, and uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans has been accompanied by results of a most interesting and impressive nature, and has created new conditions, not in the routes of commerce only, but in political geography, which powerfully affect our relations toward and necessarily increase our interests in any trans-isthmian route which may be opened and employed for the ends of peace and traffic, or in other contingencies for uses inimical to both.

Transportation is a factor in the hosts of commodities scarcely second to that of their production, and weighs as heavily upon the consumer. Our existence already has proved the great importance of having competition between land carriage and water carriage fully developed, each acting as a protection to the public against the tendencies of monopoly, which is inherent in the consolidation of wealth and power in the hands of vast corporations. These suggestions may serve to emphasize what I have already said on the score of the necessity of a neutralization of any interoceanic transit, and this can only be accomplished by making the use of the route open to all nations and subject to the ambition and warlike necessities of none.

The drawings and recent report of a survey of the Nicaraguan canal route by Chief Engineer Menocal will be communicated for your information.

The claims of citizens of the United States for losses by reason of the late military operations of Chile in Peru and Bolivia, are the subject of negotiation for a claims convention with Chile providing for their submission to arbitration.

THE CHINESE TROUBLES.

The harmony of our relations with China is fully sustained in the application of the acts lately passed to execute the treaty of 1880, restrictive of the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States. Individual cases of hardship have occurred beyond the power of the executive to remedy, and calling for judicial determination. The condition of the Chinese question in the western states and territories is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming territory, where numbers of unoffending Chinamen, indisputably within the protection of the treaties and the law, were murdered by a mob and the still more recent threatened outbreak of the same character in Washington territory, are still fresh in the minds of all, and there is apprehension lest the bitterness of feeling against the Mongolian race on the Pacific slope may find vent in similar lawless demonstrations. All the power of this government should be exerted to maintain the amplest good faith toward China in the treatment of these men, and the inflexible sternness of the law of bringing the wrong-doers to justice should be insisted upon. Every effort has been made by this government to prevent these violent outbreaks, and to aid the representatives of China in their investigation of these outrages; and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers.

Race prejudice is the chief factor in originating these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we try to maintain with China. The admitted right of a government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail is strongly evidenced in the dominion of Canada, where Chinese immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own. If the existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view, I shall be prepared to give earnest attention to any further remedial measures within the treaty which the wisdom of congress may devise.

THE CONGO STATE.

The independent state of the Congo has been organized as a government, under the sovereignty of his majesty, the king of the Belgians, who assumes its chief magistration in his personal character only, without making the new state a dependency of Belgium. It is fortunate that a benighted region, owing all it has of quickening civilization to the beneficence of the philanthropic spirit of this monarch, should have the advantage and security of his benevolent supervision. The action taken by this government last year in being the first to recognize the flag of the international association of the Congo has been followed by formal recognition of the new nationality which accedes to its sovereign powers. A conference of delegates of the principal commercial nations was held at Berlin last winter, to discuss methods whereby the Congo basin might be kept open to the world's trade. Delegates attended on behalf of the United States on the understanding that their part should be merely deliberative, without imparting to the results any binding character, so far as the United States were concerned. This reserve was due to the indisposition of this government to share in any disposal by an international congress of jurisdictional questions in remote foreign territories. The results of the conference were embodied in a formal act of the nature of an international convention, which laid down certain obligations purporting to be binding on the signatures, subject to ratification within one year. Notwithstanding the reservation under which the delegates of the United States attended, their signatures were attached to the general act in the same manner as those of the plenipotentiaries of other governments, thus making the United States appear, without reserve or qualification, as signers to a joint international engagement imposing on the signers the conservation of the territorial integrity of distant regions where we have no established interest or control. This government does not, however, regard its reservation of liberty of action in the premises as at all impaired. I abstain from asking the sanction of the senate to that act. The correspondence will be laid before you, and the instructive and interesting report of the agent sent by this government to the Congo country and his recommendations for the establishment of commercial agencies on the African coast are also submitted for your consideration.

VARIOUS FOREIGN QUESTIONS.

The commission appointed by my predecessor last winter to visit the Central and South American countries, and report on the methods of enlarging the commercial relations of the United States therewith, has submitted reports which will be laid before you.

No opportunity has been omitted to testify the friendliness of this government toward Corea, whose entrance into the family of treaty powers the United States was the first to recognize. I regard with favor the application made by the Corean government to be allowed to employ American officers as military instructors, to which the assent of congress becomes necessary, and I am happy to say this request has the concurrent sanction of China and Japan.

The arrest and imprisonment of Julio Santos, a citizen of the United States, by the authorities of Ecuador, gave rise to a contention with that government in which his right to be released or to have a speedy and impartial trial on the announced charges, and with all guarantees of defense stipulated by the treaty, was insisted upon by the United States. After an elaborate correspondence and repeated and earnest representations on our part, Mr. Santos was, after an alleged trial and conviction, eventually included in a general decree of amnesty and pardoned by the Ecuadorian executive and released, leaving the question of his American citizenship denied by the Ecuadorian government, but insisted upon by our own.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The amount adjudged by the late French and American claims commission to be due from the United States to French claimants on account of injuries suffered by them during the war of secession having been appropriated by the last congress has been duly paid the French government.

The act of February 25, 1885, provided for a preliminary search of the records of the French prize court for evidence bearing on the claims of American citizens against France for spoliation committed prior to 1801. The duty has been performed and the report of the agent will be laid before you.

I regret to say that there are restrictions upon the importation of our pork into France, notwithstanding the abundant demonstration of the absence of sanitary danger in its use, but I entertain strong hopes that with a better understanding of the matter this vexatious prohibition will be removed.

It would be pleasing to be able to say as much with respect to Germany, Austria and other countries, where such food products are absolutely excluded, without present prospects of reasonable change.

The interpretation of our existing treaties of naturalization by Germany during the past year has attracted attention, by reason of an apparent tendency on the part of the imperial government to extend the scope of the residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German birth are asserted to be liable, under the laws of the empire. The temperate and just attitude taken by this government with regard to this class of questions will doubtless lead to a satisfactory understanding.

The dispute of Germany and Spain relating to the domination of the Caroline islands has attracted the attention of this government, by reason of extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the last thirty-nine years, and because the question of ownership involved jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our citizens under civil and criminal law. While standing wholly aloof from the proprietary issues raised between the powers, to both of which the United States are friendly, this government expects that nothing in the present contention shall unfavorably affect our citizens carrying on a peaceful commerce, or there domiciled, and so informed the governments of Spain and Germany.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The marked good will between the United States and Great Britain has been maintained during the past year. The termination of the fishing clauses of the treaty of Washington, in pursuance of the joint resolution of March 3, 1883, must have resulted in the abrupt cessation on the 1st of July of this year, in the midst of their ventures, of the operations of citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in British-American waters, but for a diplomatic understanding reached with her majesty's government in June last, whereby assurance was obtained that no interruption of those operations should take place during the current season. The question of the North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given by me when the extensory arrangement above described were negotiated, I recommend that congress provide for the appointment of a commission, in which the government of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement upon a just, equitable and honorable basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights of the two governments and their respective citizens on the coast of the United States and British North America. The fishing interests being intimately related to other general questions dependent upon contiguity and intercourse, consideration thereof in all their equities might also properly come within the purview of such commission, and the fullest latitude of expression on both sides should be permitted. The correspondence in relation to the fishing rights will be submitted.

The Arctic exploring steamer Alert, which was generously given by her majesty's government to aid in the relief of the Greely expedition, was after the successful attainment of that humane purpose, returned to Great Britain, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the act of March 3, 1885.

The inadequacy of the existing engagements for extradition between the United States and Great Britain has long been apparent. The tenth article of the treaty of 1842, one of the earliest compacts in this regard entered into by the United States, stipulated for surrender in respect to a limited number of offenses. Other crimes no less inimical to the welfare should be embraced, and the procedure of extradition brought into harmony with the present international practices. Negotiations have been pending with her majesty's government for an enlarged treaty since 1870, and I entertain strong hopes that a satisfactory result may be soon attained.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia, as defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the line of demarcation assigned in a prior treaty between Great Britain and Russia. Modern exploration discloses that this ancient boundary is impracticable as a geographical fact. In the unsettled condition of that region the question has lacked importance, but the discovery of mineral wealth in the territory the line is supposed to traverse admonishes that the time has come when an accurate knowledge of the boundary is needful to avert jurisdictional complications. I recommend, therefore, that provision be made for a preliminary reconnoisance by officers of the United States, to the end of acquiring more precise information on the subject. I have invited her majesty's government to consider with the United States the adoption of a more convenient line to be established by meridian observations and by known geographical features, without the necessity of an expensive survey of the whole.

OUR RELATIONS WITH HAYTI.

The late insurrectionary movements in Hayti having been quieted, the government of that republic has made prompt provision for adjusting the losses suffered by foreigners because of hostilities there, and the claims of certain citizens of the United States will be in this manner determined.

The long pending claims of the two citizens of the United States, Pelletier and Lazare, have been disposed of by arbitration, and an award in favor of each claimant has been made, which by the terms of the engagement is final. It remains for congress to provide for the payment of the stipulated moiety of the expenses.

A question arose with Hayti during the past year by reason of the exceptional treatment of an American citizen, Mr. Van Bokkelin, a resident of Port-au-Prince, who, on suit by creditors residing in the United States, was sentenced to imprisonment, and under the operation of Haytien statute was denied the relief secured to a native Haytien. This government asserted its treaty right to equal treatment with natives of Hayti in all suits at law. Our contention was denied by the Haytien government, which, however, while still professing to maintain the ground taken against Mr. Van Bokkelin's rights, terminated the controversy by setting him at liberty without explanation.

An international conference, to consider the means of arresting the spread of the cholera and other epidemic diseases, was held at Rome in May last, and adjourned to meet again on further notice. An expert delegate on behalf of the United States has attended, and will submit a report.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico continue to be most cordial, as befits those of neighbors, between whom the strongest ties of friendship and commercial intimacy exist, as the natural and growing consequences of our similarity of institutions and geographical propinquity. The relocation of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, eastward of the Rio Grande, under the convention of July 29, 1882, has been unavoidably delayed, but I apprehend no difficulty in securing a prolongation of the period for its accomplishment.

The lately-concluded commercial treaty with Mexico still awaits the stipulated legislation to carry its provisions into effect, for which one year's additional time has been secured by a supplementary article signed in February last and since ratified on both sides. As this convention, so important to the commercial welfare of the two adjoining countries, has been constitutionally confirmed by the treaty-making branch, I express the hope that legislation to make it effective may not be delayed.

The large influx of capital and enterprise to Mexico from the United States continues to aid in the development of the resources and in augmenting the material well-being of our sister republic. Lines of railway penetrating to the heart and capital of the country and bringing the two people into mutually beneficial intercourse and enlarged facilities of transit, add to the profitable commerce, create new markets and furnish avenues to otherwise isolated communities.

I have already adverted to the suggested construction of a ship railway across the narrow formation of the territory of Mexico at Tehuantepec.

PERU, RUSSIA AND SPAIN.

With the gradual recovery of Peru from the effects of her late disastrous conflict with Chili, and with the restoration of civil authority in that distracted country, it is hoped that the pending war claims of our citizens will be adjusted. In conformity with notification given by the government of Peru, the existing treaties of commerce and extradition between the United States and that country will terminate March 31, 1886.

Our good relationship with Russia continues. An officer of the navy detailed for the purpose is now on his way to Siberia, bearing the testimonials voted by congress to those who generously succored the survivors of the unfortunate "Jeannette" expedition.

It is gratifying to advert to the cordiality of our intercourse with Spain. The long pending claim of the owners of the ship Masonic, for loss suffered through the admitted dereliction of the Spanish authorities in the Philippine islands, has been adjusted by arbitration, and an indemnity awarded. The principle of arbitration in such cases, to which the United States have long and consistently adhered, thus receives a fresh and gratifying confirmation. Other questions with Spain have been disposed of, or are under diplomatic consideration, with a view to just and honorable settlement. The operation of the commercial agreement with Spain of February 13, 1884, has been found inadequate to the commercial need of the United States and the Spanish Antilles, and the terms of the agreement are subjected to conflicting interpretations in those islands. Negotiations have been instituted at Madrid for a full treaty not open to the objections, and in the line of the general policy, touching neighborly intercourse of proximate communities, to which I elsewhere advert, and aiming moreover at the removal of existing burdens and annoying restrictions, and although a satisfactory termination is promised, I am compelled to delay its announcement.

TURKEY AND VENEZUELA.

The termination of the commercial treaty of 1862 between the United States and Turkey has been sought by that government. While there is a question as to the sufficiency of the notice of termination given, yet as the commercial rights of our citizens come under the favored nation guarantees of the prior treaty of 1830, and as equal treatment is admitted by the porte, no inconvenience can result from the assent of the government to the revision of the Ottoman tariff, in which the treaty powers have been invited to join.

Questions concerning our citizens in Turkey may be affected by the porte's non-acquiescence in the right of expatriation, and by the imposition of religious tests as a condition of residence in which this government cannot concur. The United States must hold in their intercourse with every power, that the status of their citizens is to be respected, and full civil privileges allowed to them without regard to creed, and affected by no consideration save those growing out of their domiciliary return to the land of their original allegiance, or of unfulfilled personal obligations, which may survive, to municipal laws or such voluntary return.

The negotiation with Venezuela relating to the rehearing of the awards of the mixed commission constituted under the treaty of 1866 was resumed, in view of the recent acquiescence of the Venezuelan government in the principal point advanced by this government, that the effects of the old treaty could only be set aside by the operation of a new convention. A result in substantial accord with the advisory suggestions contained in the joint resolution of March 3, 1883, has been agreed upon and will shortly be submitted to the senate for ratification.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

An international copyright conference was held at Berne in September, on the invitation of the Swiss government. The envoy of the United States attended as a delegate, but refrained from committing the government to the results, even by signing the recommendatory protocol adopted. The interesting and important subject of international copyright has been before you for several years. Action is certainly desirable to effect the object in view, and while there may be a question as to the relative advantage of treating it by legislation or by specific treaty, the matured views of the Berne conference cannot fail to aid your consideration of the subject.

TRUST FUNDS.

Under section 3659 of the revised statutes all funds held in trust by the United States and the annual interest accruing thereon, when not otherwise required by treaty, are to be invested in stocks of the United States bearing a rate of interest of not less than 5 per cent. per annum. There being now no procurable stocks paying so high a rate of interest, the letter of the statute is at present inapplicable, but its spirit is subserved by continuing to make investments of this nature in current stocks bearing the highest interest now paid. The statute, however, makes no provision for the disposal of such accretions, it being contrary to the general rule of this government to allow interest on claims. I recommend the repeal of the provision in question and the disposition, under a uniform rule, of the present accumulations from the investment of trust funds.

NATURALIZATION.

The inadequacy of existing legislation touching citizenship and naturalization demands your consideration. While recognizing the right of expatriation, no statutory provision exists providing the means for the renouncing of citizenship by an American citizen, native born or naturalized, nor for terminating and vacating an improper acquisition of citizenship. Even a fraudulent decree of naturalization cannot now be canceled.

The privilege and franchise of American citizenship should be granted with care, and extended to those only who intend in good faith to assume its duty and responsibility when attaining its privilege. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with the intention of escaping the duties of their original allegiance, without taking upon themselves those of their new status, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose towards their original government. These evils have had many flagrant illustrations.

I regard with favor the suggestion put forth by one of my predecessors that provision may be made for a central bureau of record of the decrees of naturalization granted by the various courts throughout the United States now invested with that power. The rights which spring from domicile in the United States, especially when coupled with a declaration of intention to become a citizen, are worthy of definition by statute. The stranger coming hither with intent to remain, establishing his residence in our midst, contributing to the general welfare, and by his voluntary act declaring his purpose to assume the responsibility of citizenship, thereby gains an inchoate status which legislation may properly define.

The laws of certain states and territories admit a domiciled alien to the local franchise, conferring on him the rights of citizenship to a degree, which places him in the anomalous position of being a citizen of a state and not yet of the United States within the purview of federal and international laws. It is important within the scope of national legislation to define this right of alien domicile as distinguished from federal naturalization.

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The commercial relations of the United States with their immediate neighbors and with the important areas of traffic near our shores, suggest especially liberal intercourse between them and the United States. Following the treaty of 1883 with Mexico, which rested on the basis of reciprocal exemption from customs duties, other similar treaties were initiated by my predecessor. Recognizing the need of less obstructed traffic with Cuba and Porto Rico, and met by the desire of Spain to succor languishing interests in the Antilles, steps were taken to attain those ends by a treaty of commerce. A similar treaty was afterwards signed by the Dominican republic. Subsequently overtures were made by Her Britannic Majesty's government for a like mutual extension of commercial intercourse with the British West Indian and South American dependencies, but without result. On taking office, I withdrew for re-examination the treaties signed with Spain and Santo Domingo, then pending before the senate. The result has been to satisfy me of the inexpediency of entering into engagements of this character not covering the entire traffic.

These treaties contemplated the surrender by the United States of large revenues for inadequate considerations. Upon sugar alone duties were surrendered to an amount far exceeding all the advantages offered in exchange. Even were it intended to relieve our consumers, it was evident that so long as the exemption but partially covered our importation, such relief would be illusory. To relinquish a revenue so essential seemed highly improvident, at a time when new and large drains upon the treasury were contemplated. Moreover, embarrassing questions would have arisen under the favored nation clauses in treaties with other nations.

As a further objection it is evident that tariff regulations by treaty diminish that independent control over its own revenues, which is essential for the safety and welfare of any government. Emergencies calling for increase of taxation may at any time arise, and no engagement with a foreign power should exist to hamper the action of the government.

CONCESSIONS TO SHIPPING.

By the fourteenth section of the shipping act, approved June 26, 1884, certain reductions and contingent exemptions from tonnage dues were made on vessels entering ports of the United States from any foreign ports in North and Central America. The West India islands, the Bahamas and Bermudas, Mexico and the isthmus as far as Aspinwall and Panama, the governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Portugal and Sweden and Norway, have asserted, under the favored nation clause in their treaties with the United States, a claim to like treatment in respect to vessels coming to the United States from their home ports. This government, however, holds that the privileges granted by the act are purely geographical, inuring to any vessel of any foreign power that may choose to engage in traffic between this country and any port within the defined zone, and that no warrant exists under the most favored nation clause for the extension of the privileges in question to vessels sailing to this country from ports outside the limitation of the act. Undoubtedly the relations of commerce with our near neighbors whose territories form so long a frontier line difficult to be guarded, and who find in our country, and equally offer to us, natural markets, demand special consideration and treatment. It rests with congress to consider what legislative action may increase the facilities of intercourse which contiguity makes natural and desirable.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

I earnestly urge that congress recast the appropriations for the maintenance of the diplomatic and consular service on a footing commensurate with the importance of our national interests. At every post where a representative is necessary the salary should be graded so as to permit him to live in comfort. With the assignment of adequate salaries to the so-called notarial officers, the extra official fees which our officers abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites should be done away with. Every act requiring the certification and seal of the office should be taxable at schedule rates and the fee therefor returned to the treasury. By restoring these revenues to the public use the consular service would be self-supporting, even with a liberal increase of the present low salaries.

In further prevention of abuses a system of consular inspection should be instituted. The appointment of a limited number of secretaries of legation at large, to be assigned to duty wherever necessary, and in particular for temporary service at missions which for any cause may be without a head, should also be authorized. I favor also authorization for the detail of officers of the regular service as military or naval attaches at legations. Some foreign governments do not recognize the union of consular with diplomatic functions. Italy and Venezuela will only receive the appointee in one of his two capacities, but this does not prevent the requirement of a bond and submission to the responsibilities of an officer whose duties he cannot discharge. The superadded title of consul-general should be abandoned at all missions.

I deem it expedient that a well studied measure for the reorganization of the consular service replace the present system, which labors under the disadvantage of combining judicial and executive functions in the same office.

IN ORIENTAL COUNTRIES.

In several oriental countries generous offers have been made of premises for housing the legations of the United States. A grant of land for that purpose was made some years since by Japan, and has been referred to in the annual messages of my predecessor. The Siamese government has made a gift to the United States of commodious quarters in Bangkok. In Corea the late minister was permitted to purchase a building from the government for legation use. In China the premises rented for the legation are favored as to local charges. At Tangier the house occupied by our representative has been for many years the property of this government, having been given for that purpose in 1822 by the sultan of Morocco. I approve the suggestion heretofore made that in view of the conditions of life and administration in the eastern countries, the legation buildings in China, Japan, Corea, Siam and perhaps Persia, should be owned and furnished by the government with a view to permanency and security. To this end I recommend that authority be given to accept the gifts adverted to in Japan and Siam, and to purchase in the other countries named, with provision for furniture and repairs. A considerable saving in rentals would result.

THE NEW ORLEANS FAIR.

The World's Industrial exposition held at New Orleans last winter, with the assistance of the Federal government, attracted a large number of foreign exhibits, and proved of great value in spreading among the concourse of visitors from Mexico and Central and South America a wider knowledge of the various manufactures and products of this country, and their availability in exchange for the productions of those regions.

Past congresses have had under consideration the advisability of abolishing the discrimination made by the tariff laws in favor of the works of American artists. The odium of a policy which subjects to a high rate of duty the paintings of foreign artists, and exempts the productions of American artists residing abroad, and who receive gratuitously advantages and instruction, is visited upon our citizens engaged in art culture in Europe, and has caused them, with practical unanimity, to favor the abolition of such an ungracious distinction. In their interest and for other obvious reasons, I strongly recommend it.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the secretary of the treasury fully exhibits the condition of the public finances and of the several branches of the government connected with his department. The suggestions of the secretary relating to the practical operations of this important department, and his recommendations and indications of simplification and economy, particularly in the work of collecting customs duties, are especially urged upon the attention of congress.

The ordinary receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, were $322,690,706 38. Of this sum $181,471,939 34 was received from customs, and $112,498,725 54 from internal revenue. The total receipts as given above were $24,829,163 54 less than those for the year ending June 30, 1884. This diminution embraces a falling off of $13,595,550 42 in the receipts from customs and $9,687,346 97 in the receipts from internal revenue. The total ordinary expenditures of the government for the fiscal year were $260,226,935 50, leaving a surplus in the treasury at the close of the year of $63,463,771 27. This is $40,929,854 32 less than the surplus reported last year. The expenditures are classified as follows:

For civil expenses	$23,826,942 11
For foreign intercourse	5,439,609 11
For Indians	6,552,494 63
For pensions	56,102,267 49
For the military, including river and harbor improvement and arsenals	42,670,578 47
For the navy, including vessels, machinery and improvements of navy yards	16,021,079 69
For interest of the public debt	51,386,256 47
For the District of Columbia	3,499,650 95
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public revenue	54,728,056 21

The amount paid on the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was $45,993,235 43, and there has been paid since that date and up to November 1, 1885, the sum of $369,828, leaving the amount of the debt at the last named date $1,514,475,860 47. There was, however, at that time in the treasury applicable to the general purposes of the government the sum of $66,818,292 38.

The total receipts for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, ascertained to October 1, 1885, and estimated for the remainder of the year, are $315,000,000. The expenditures, ascertained and estimated for the same time, are $245,000,000, leaving a surplus at the close of the year, estimated at $70,000,000.

The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries during the last fiscal year is as follows:

Domestic merchandise, $726,682,946; foreign merchandise, $15,506,809; gold, $8,477,892; silver, $33,753,633. Total, $784,421,280.

Some of the principal exports with their values and the percentage they respectively bear to the total exportation, are given as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Per ct.
Cotton and cotton manufactures	$213,799,049	29.41
Breadstuffs	160,370,821	22.07
Provisions	107,332,456	14.77
Oils (mineral, vegetable and animal)	54,326,209	7.48
Tobacco and its manufactures	24,767,305	3.41
Wood and its manufactures	21,464,322	2.95

Our imports during the year were as follows:

Merchandise	$579,580,053 80
Gold	26,691,696 00
Silver	16,550,627 00
Total	$622,822,376 80

The following are given as prominent articles of imports during the year with their values and with the percentage they bear to the importation:

Articles.	Value.	Per ct.
Sugar and molasses	$76,738,713	13.24
Coffee	46,723,318	8.06
Wool and its manufactures	44,656,482	7.70
Silk and its manufactures	40,393,002	6.97
Chemicals (dyeing and medicines)	35,070,810	6.05
Iron and steel manufactures	34,563,669	5.96
Flax, hemp, jute and their manufactures	32,854,874	5.67
Cotton and its manufactures	28,152,001	4.86
Hides and skins (other than fur skins)	20,586,443	3.55

Of the entire amount of duties collected 70 per cent. was collected from the following articles of import:

Sugar and molasses	29
Wool and its manufactures	15
Silk and its manufactures	8
Iron and steel and their manufactures	7
Cotton manufactures	6
Flax, hemp and jute and their manufactures	5

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the government justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for its support. Our government is but the means established by the will of a free people, by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their benefit and protection, and it is never better administered, and its true spirit is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessity of expenditure, and distributed according to a just and equitable plan. The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the government and directly paid by the people from customs duties. The question of free trade is not involved, nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed.

We should also deal with the subject in such a manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our workingmen. Its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretexts for a protective policy. Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenues.

The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows, Where can it best be remitted, and what articles can be released from duty paid by industrious citizens? I think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessaries of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and release to the public in every humble home a large measure of the rewards of industry.

BANK CIRCULATION.

During the year ended November 1, 1885, 145 national banks were organized, with an aggregate capital of $16,938,000, and circulating notes have been issued to them amounting to $4,274,910. The whole number of these banks in existence on the day above mentioned was 2727. The very limited amount of circulating notes issued by our national banks compared with the amount the law permits them to issue upon a deposit of bonds for their redemption, indicates that the volume of our circulating medium may be largely increased through this instrumentality.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Nothing more important than the present condition of our currency and coinage can claim your attention. Since February, 1878, there has, under the compulsory provisions of the law, been purchased silver bullion and the same coined, at the rate of more than $2,000,000 every month. By this process up to the present date 215,759,431 silver dollars have been coined. A reasonable appropriation of a delegation of power to the general government would limit its exercise, without express restrictive words, to the people's needs and the requirements of the public welfare. Upon this theory the authority to coin money given congress by the constitution, if it permits the purchase by the government of the bullion for coinage, in any event does not justify such purchase and coinage beyond the amount needed for sufficient circulating medium. The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power. The necessity for such an addition to the silver currency of the nation as is compelled by the silver coinage act is negatived by the fact that up to the present time only about fifty millions of dollars so coined have actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than one hundred and sixty-five millions in possession of the government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expense for the construction of vaults for its deposit. Against this latter amount there are outstanding silver certificates amounting to about $93,000,000. Every month $2,000,000 of gold in the public treasury are paid out for $2,000,000 or more of silver dollars, to be added to the idle mass already accumulated. If continued long enough this operation will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the government owns, applicable to its general purposes.

GOLD WOULD BE HOARDED.

It will not do to rely upon the receipts of the government to make good this decline of gold, because the silver thus coined has been made legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. At times during the last six months 58 per cent. of the receipts for duties have been in silver or silver certificates, while the average within that period has been 20 per cent. The proportion of silver and its certificates received by the government will probably increase as time goes on, for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when it will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations the greater the inducement there will be to hoard gold against depreciation in the value of silver, or for the purpose of speculation. This hoarding of gold has already begun.

When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, then will be apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar and a dollar in gold, and the two coins will part company. Gold is still the standard of value, and necessarily in our dealings with other countries, will be at a premium over silver. Banks which have substituted gold for the deposits of their customers may pay them with silver bought with such gold, thus making a handsome profit. Rich speculators will sell their hoarded gold to their neighbors, who need it to liquidate their foreign debts, at a ruinous premium over silver, and the laboring men and women of the land, the most defenseless of all, will find that the dollar received for the wages of their toil has sadly shrunk in its purchasing power.

LABOR WOULD SUFFER IN THE END.

It may be said that the latter result will be but temporary, and that ultimately the price of labor will be adjusted to the change; but even if this takes place the wage-worker cannot possibly gain but must lose, since the price he is compelled to pay for his living will not only be measured in a coin heavily depreciated and fluctuating and uncertain in its value, but this uncertainty in the value of the purchasing medium will be made the pretext for an advance in prices beyond that justified by actual depreciation.

The words uttered in 1834 by Daniel Webster in the senate of the United States are true to-day: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

The most distinguished advocate of bimetallism, discussing our silver coinage, has lately written: "No American citizen's hand has yet felt the sensation of cheapness, either in receiving or expending the silver act dollar," and those who live by labor or legitimate trade never will feel that sensation of cheapness, however plenty silver dollars may become. They will not be distributed as gifts among the people, and if the laboring man should receive four depreciated dollars where he now receives but two, he will pay in the depreciated coin more than double the price he now pays for all the necessaries and comforts of life.

THE EXPERIENCE OF HISTORY.

Those who do not fear any disastrous consequence arising from the continued compulsory coinage of silver as now directed by law, and who suppose that the addition to the currency of the country intended as a result will be a public benefit, are reminded that history demonstrates that the point is easily reached in the attempt to float at the same time two sorts of money of different values when one will cease to be in circulation. The hoarding of gold which has already taken place indicates that we shall not escape the usual experience in such cases. So if this silver coinage be continued we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver alone. This of course must produce a severe contraction of our circulating medium, instead of adding.

It will not be disputed that any attempt on the part of the government to cause the circulation of silver dollar worth 80 cents side by side with gold dollar, worth 100 cents, to be successful must be seconded by the confidence of the people that both coins will retain the same purchasing power and be interchangeable.

A special effort has been made by the secretary of the treasury to increase the amount of our silver coin in circulation, but the fact that a large share of the limited amount thus put out has soon returned to the public treasury in payment of duties leads to the belief that the people do not now desire to keep it on hand. This, with the disposition to hoard gold, gives rise to the suspicion that there already exists a lack of confidence among the people touching our financial processes. There is certainly not enough silver now in circulation to cause uneasiness, and the whole amount coined and now on hand might, after a time, be absorbed by the people without apprehension, but it is the ceaseless stream that threatens to overflow the land which causes fear and uncertainty.

ATTITUDE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

What has been thus far submitted upon this subject relates almost entirely to considerations of a home nature unconnected with the bearing which the policies of other nations have upon the question; but it is perfectly apparent that a line of action in regard to our currency cannot wisely be settled upon or persisted in without considering the attitude on the subject of the other countries with which we maintain intercourse, through commerce, trade and travel. An acknowledgment of this is found in the act by virtue of which our silver is compulsorily coined. It provides that the president shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin union so-called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money and securing fixity of relative value between these metals. This conference absolutely failed and a similar fate has awaited all subsequent efforts in the same direction; and still we continue our coinage of silver, at a ratio different from that of any other nation. The most vital part of the silver coinage act remains inoperative and unexecuted, and without an ally or friend, we battle upon the silver field in an illogical and losing contest.

EFFORTS IN EUROPE.

To give full effect to the design of congress on this subject, I have made a careful and earnest endeavor since the adjournment of the last congress. To this end I delegated a gentleman well instructed in fiscal science to proceed to the financial centres of Europe, and in conjunction with our ministers to England, France and Germany, to obtain a full knowledge of the attitude and intent of these governments respecting the establishment of such an international ratio as would procure free coinage of both metals at the mints of those countries and our own. By my direction our consul general at Paris has given close attention to the proceedings of the congress of the Latin union, in order to indicate our interests in its objects and to report its actions.

It may be said in brief, as the result of these efforts, that the attitude of the leading powers remains substantially unchanged since the monetary conference of 1881; nor is it to be questioned that the views of these governments are in each instance supported by the weight of public opinion. The steps thus taken have, therefore only more fully demonstrated the uselessness of further attempts at present to arrive at any agreement on the subject with other nations.

In the meantime we are accumulating silver coin based upon our own peculiar ratio to such an extent, and assuming so heavy a burden to be provided for in any international negotiations, as will render us an undesirable party to any future monetary conference of nations.

It is a significant fact that four of the five countries composing the Latin union mentioned in our coinage act, embarrassed with their silver currency, have just completed an agreement among themselves that no more silver shall be coined by their respective governments, and that such as has already been coined and is in circulation shall be redeemed in gold by the country of its coinage. The resort to this expedient by these countries may well arrest the attention of those who suppose that we can succeed without shock or injury in the attempt to circulate upon its merits all the silver we may coin under the provisions of our silver coinage act.

NATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

The condition in which our treasury may be placed by a persistence in our present course is a matter of concern to every patriotic citizen who does not desire his government to pay in silver such of its obligations as should be paid in gold. Nor should our condition be such as to oblige us, in a prudent management of our affairs, to discontinue the calling in and payment of gold bearing obligations which we have the right now to discharge and avoid the payment of further interest thereon.

The so-called debtor class, for whose benefit the continued compulsory coinage of silver is insisted upon, are not dishonest because they are in debt and they should not be suspected of a desire to jeopardize the financial safety of the country in order that they may cancel their present debts by paying them in depreciated dollars, nor should it be forgotten that it is not the rich nor the money-lender alone that must submit to such a readjustment, enforced by the government and their debtors. The pittance of the widow and orphan and the income of helpless beneficiaries of all kinds would be disastrously reduced.

The depositors in savings banks and other institutions which hold in trust the savings of the poor, when their little accumulations are scaled down to meet the new order of things, would in their distress painfully realize the delusion of the promise made to them that plentiful money would improve their conditions.

PLENTY OF SILVER ON HAND.

We have now on hand all the silver dollars necessary to supply the present need of the people and to satisfy those who from sentiment wish to see them in circulation, and if their coinage is suspended they can be readily obtained by those who desire them. If the need of more is at any time apparent their coinage may be resumed.

That disaster has not already overtaken us furnishes no proof that danger does not wait upon a continuation of the present silver coinage. We have been saved by the most careful management and unusual expedients, by a combination of fortunate conditions and by a confident expectation that the course of the government in regard to silver coinage would be speedily changed by the action of congress. Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold because of danger and uncertainties surrounding this question. Capital timidly shrinks from trade and investors are unwilling to take the chance of the questionable shape in which their money will be returned to them, while enterprise halts at the risks against which care and sagacious management do not protect. As a necessary consequence labor lacks employment; and suffering and distress are visited upon a portion of our fellow citizens especially entitled to the careful consideration of those charged with the duties of legislation. No interest appeals to us so strongly for a safe and stable currency as the vast army of the unemployed. I recommend the suspension of compulsory coinage of silver dollars directed by the law passed in February, 1878.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

The steamboat inspection service on the 30th day of June, 1885, was composed of 140 persons including officers, clerks and messengers. The expenses of the service over the receipts were $138,822 27 during the fiscal year. The special inspection of foreign steam vessels, organized under the law passed in 1882, was maintained during the year at an expense of $36,416 30. Since the close of the fiscal year reductions have been made in the force employed, which will result in a saving during the current year of $17,000, without affecting the efficiency of the service.

The supervising surgeon general reports that during the fiscal year 41,714 patients have received relief through the marine hospital service, of whom 12,803 were treated in hospitals, and 28,911 at dispensaries. Active and effective efforts have been made through the medium of this service to protect the country against the invasion of cholera which has prevailed in Spain and France, and the small pox which recently broke out in Canada.

LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

The most gratifying results have attended the operations of the life saving service during the past fiscal year. The observance of the law requiring the appointments of the force employed in the service to be made "solely with reference to their fitness, and without reference to their political or party affiliations" has secured the result which may confidently be expected in any branch of public employment where such a rule is applied. As a consequence this service is composed of men well qualified for the performance of their dangerous and exceptionally important duties. The number of stations in commission at the close of the year was 203. The number of disasters to vessels and crafts of all kinds within their field of action was 371. The number of persons endangered in such disasters was 2439, of whom 2428 were saved, and only eleven lost. Other lives which were imperiled, though not by disasters to shipping, were also rescued, and a large amount of property was saved through the aid of this service. The cost of its maintenance during the year was $828,474 70.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The work of the coast and geodetic survey was, during the last fiscal year, carried on within the boundaries and off the coast of thirty-two states, two territories and the district of Columbia. In July last certain irregularities were found to exist in the management of this bureau, which led to a prompt investigation of its methods. The abuses which were brought to light by this examination, and the reckless disregard of duty and the interests of the government developed on the part of some of those connected with the service, made a change of superintendency and a few of its other officers necessary. Since the bureau has been in new hands an introduction of economy and the application of business methods have produced an important saving to the government and a promise of more useful results. This service has never been regulated by anything but the most indefinite legal enactments and the most unsatisfactory rules. It was many years ago sanctioned, apparently for a purpose regarded as temporary and related to a survey of our coast. Having gained a place in the appropriation made by congress, it has gradually taken to itself powers and objects not contemplated in its creation, and extended its operations until it sadly needs legislative attention.

So far as a further survey of our coast is concerned, there seems to be a propriety in transferring that work to the navy department. The other duties now in charge of this establishment, if they cannot be profitably attached to some existing department or other bureau, should be prosecuted under a law exactly defining their scope and purpose and with a careful discrimination between the scientific inquiries which may properly be assumed by the government and those which should be undertaken by state authorities or by unaided enterprise.

It is hoped that the report of the congressional committee heretofore appointed to investigate this and other like matters will aid in the accomplishment of proper recommendations on this subject.

THE ARMY.

The report of the secretary of war is herewith submitted. The attention of congress is invited to the detailed account which it contains of the administration of his department and his recommendations and suggestions for the improvement of the service.

The army consisted, at the date of the last consolidated returns, of 2154 officers and 24,705 enlisted men. The expenses of the departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, including $13,164,394 60 for public works and river and harbor improvements, were $45,850,999 31.

Besides the troops which were dispatched in pursuit of the small band of Indians who left their reservation in Arizona, and committed murders and outrages, two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry were sent last July to the Indian territory, to prevent an outbreak which seemed imminent. They remained to aid, if necessary, in the expulsion of intruders upon the reservation, who have caused the discontent among the Indians, but the executive proclamation warning them to remove was complied with without interference.

Troops were also sent to Rock Springs, in Wyoming territory, after the massacre of Chinese there, to prevent further disturbances, and afterwards to Seattle, in Washington territory, to avert a threatened attack upon Chinese laborers and domestic violence there. In both cases the mere presence of the troops had the desired effect.

DESERTIONS.

It appears that the number of desertions have diminished, but that during the last fiscal year they numbered 2927, and one instance is given by the lieutenant-general of six desertions by the same recruit. I am convinced that this number of desertions can be much diminished by better discipline and treatment, but the punishment should be increased for repeated offenses.

These desertions might also be reduced by lessening the term of the first enlistment, thus allowing a discontented recruit to contemplate a nearer discharge, and the army a profitable riddance. After one term of service, a re-enlistment would be quite apt to secure a contented recruit and a good soldier.

The acting judge advocate general reports that the number of trials by general court martial during the year was 2328, and that 11,851 trials took place before garrison and regimental courts martial. The suggestion that probably more than half the army have been tried for offenses, great and small, in one year may well arrest attention. Of course many of these trials before garrison and regimental court-martial were for offenses almost frivolous and there should, I think, be a way devised to dispose of these in a more summary and less inconvenient manner than by court-martial. If some of the proceedings of court-martial which I have had occasion to examine, present the ideas of justice which generally prevail in these tribunals, I am satisfied that they should be much reformed, if the honor and the honesty of the army and navy are by their instrumentality to be vindicated and protected.

SEA-COAST DEFENSE.

The board on fortifications or other defenses appointed in pursuance of the provisions of the act of congress approved March 3, 1885, will in a short time present their report, and it is hoped that this may greatly aid the legislation so necessary to remedy the present defenseless condition of our sea-coast.

The work of the signal service has been prosecuted during the last year with results of increasing benefit to the country. The field of instruction has been enlarged, with a view of adding to its usefulness. The number of stations in operation June 30, 1885, was 489. Telegraphic reports are received daily from 160 stations. Reports are also received from 75 Canadian stations, 375 volunteer observers, 52 army surgeons at military posts, and 333 foreign stations. The expense of the service during the fiscal year, after deducting receipts from military telegraph lines, was $792,592 97. In view of the fact referred to by the secretary of war, that the work of this service ordinarily is of a scientific nature, and the further fact that it is assuming larger proportions constantly, and becoming more and more unsuited to fixed rules which must govern the army, I am inclined to agree with him in the opinion that it should be separately established. If this is done, the scope and extent of its operations should as nearly as possible be definitely prescribed by law, and always capable of exact ascertainment.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The military academy at West Point is reported as being in a high state of efficiency, and well equipped for the satisfactory accomplishment of the purposes of its maintenance. The fact that the class which graduates next year is an unusually large one, has constrained me to decline to make appointments to second lieutenancies in the army from civil life, so that such vacancies as exist in these places may be reserved for such graduates, and yet it is not probable that there will be enough vacancies to provide positions for them all when they leave the military school. Under the prevailing law and usage, those not thus assigned to duty never actively enter the military service. It is suggested that the law on this subject be changed, so that such of these young men as are not at once assigned to duty after graduation may be retained as second lieutenants in the army, if they desire it, subject to assignment, when opportunity occurs, under proper rules as to priority of selection.

The expenditures on account of the military academy for the last fiscal year, exclusive of the sum taken for its purposes from appropriations for the support of the army, were $290,712 07.

The act approved March 3, 1885, designed to compensate officers and enlisted men for loss of private property while in the service of the United States, is so indefinite in its terms and apparently admits so many claims the adjustment of which could not have been contemplated, that if it is to remain on the statute book it needs amendment.

REGARDING BRIDGES.

There should be a general law of congress prohibiting the construction of bridges over navigable waters in such a manner as to obstruct navigation, with provisions for preventing the same. It seems that under the existing statutes the government cannot intervene to prevent such a construction when entered upon without its consent, though when such consent is asked and granted upon such condition, it is clear that the government has power to intervene if the conditions are violated. Thus it is represented that while the officers of the government are with great care guarding against the obstruction of navigation by a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Paul, a large pier for a bridge has been built just below this place, directly in the navigable channel of the river. If such things are to be permitted a strong argument is presented against the appropriation of large sums of money to improve the navigation of this and other important highways of commerce.

THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy gives a history of the operations of his department and the present condition of the work committed to his charge. He details in full the course pursued by him to protect the rights of the government in respect to certain vessels unfinished at the time of his accession to office, and also concerning the dispatch boat "Dolphin," claimed to be completed and awaiting the acceptance of the department. No one can fail to see, from the recital contained in this report, that only the application of business principles has been insisted upon in the treatment of these subjects, and that whatever controversy has arisen was caused by exaction on the part of the department of contract obligations as they were legally construed. In the case of the "Dolphin," with entire justice to the contractor, an agreement has been entered into providing for the ascertainment by a judicial inquiry of the complete or partial compliance with the contract in her construction; and further providing for the assessment of any damages to which the government may be entitled on account of a partial failure to perform such contract, or the payment of the sum still remaining unpaid upon her price in case a full performance is adjudged.

The contractor, by reason of his failure in business, being unable to complete the other three vessels, they were taken possession of by the government in their unfinished condition under a clause in the contract permitting such a course, and are now in process of completion in the yard of the contractor, but under the supervision of the navy department.

THE NEW CRUISERS.

Congress, in its last session, authorized the construction of two additional new cruisers and two gunboats, at a cost not exceeding in the aggregate $2,995,000. The appropriation for this purpose having become available on the first day of last July, steps were at once taken for the procurement of such plans for the construction of these vessels as would be likely to insure their usefulness when completed. These are of the utmost importance, considering the constant advance in the art of building vessels of this character, and the time is not lost which is spent in their careful consideration and selection.

All must admit the importance of an effective navy to a nation like ours, having such an extended sea-coast to protect. Yet we have not a single vessel of war that could keep the seas against a first-class vessel of any important power. Such a condition ought not longer to continue. The nation that cannot resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. Its foreign policy is of necessity weak, and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage, because it is not in a condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice.

A BAD SHOWING.

Inspired as I am by the hope shared by all patriotic citizens that the day is not far distant when our navy will be such as befits our standing among the nations of the earth, and rejoiced at every step that leads in the direction of such a consummation, I deem it my duty to especially direct the attention of congress to the close of the report of the secretary of the navy, in which the humiliating features of the present organization of this department are exhibited, and the startling abuses and waste of its present method are exposed. The conviction is forced upon us with the certainty of mathematical demonstration that before we proceed further in the restoration of a navy we need a thoroughly reorganized navy department. The fact that within seventeen years more than seventy-five millions of dollars have been spent in the construction, repair, equipment and armament of vessels, and the further fact that instead of an effective and creditable fleet we have only the discontent and apprehension of a nation undefended by war vessels, added to the disclosures now made, do not permit us to doubt that every attempt to revive our navy has thus far, for the most part, been misdirected, and all our efforts in that direction have been little better than blind gropings and expensive, aimless follies.

Unquestionably if we are content with the maintainance of a navy department simply as an ornament to the government, a constant carefulness may prevent some of the waste and abuse which have found their way into our present organization, and its incalculable waste may be reduced to the minimum. But if we desire to build ships for present use instead of naval reminders of the days that are past, we must have a department organized for the work, supplied with all the talent and ingenuity our country affords, prepared to take advantage of the experience of other nations, systematized so that all effort shall unite and lead in one direction, and fully imbued with the conviction that war vessels, though now useless, combine all that the ingenuity of man has up to this day brought forth relating to their construction.

I earnestly commend that portion of the secretary's report devoted to this subject to the attention of congress, in the hope that the suggestions touching the reorganization of his department may be adopted as the first step toward the reconstruction of our navy.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The affairs of the postal service are exhibited by the report of the postmaster-general, which will be laid before you. The postal revenue, whose ratio of gain upon the rising prosperity of 1882 and 1883 outstripped the increasing expense of our growing service, was checked by the reduction in the rate of letter postage which took effect with the beginning of October in the latter year, and it diminished during the two past fiscal years $2,790,000, in the proportion of $2,270,000 in 1884, to $520,000 in 1885. Natural growth and development have meantime increased expenditures, resulting in a deficiency in the revenue to meet the expenses of the department of five and a quarter million dollars for 1884, and eight and a third millions in the last fiscal year. The anticipated and natural revival of the revenue has been oppressed and retarded by the unfavorable business condition of the country, of which the postal service is a faithful indicator. The gratifying fact is shown, however, by the report that our returning prosperity is marked by a gain of $380,000 in the revenue of the latter half of the last year over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

THE REDUCTION IN RATES.

The change in the weight of first-class matter which may be carried for a single rate of postage from a half ounce to an ounce, and a reduction by one-half of the rate of newspaper postage, which, under recent legislation, began with the current year, will operate to restrain the augmentation of receipts which otherwise might have been expected, to such a degree that the scale of expense may gain upon the revenue and cause an increased deficiency to be shown at its close. Yet after no long period of reawakened prosperity, by proper economy, it is confidently anticipated that even the present low rates, now as favorable as any country affords, will be adequate to sustain the cost of the service.

The operation of the postoffice department is for the convenience and benefit of the people, and the method by which they pay the charges of this useful arm of their public service, so that it be just and impartial, is of less importance to them than the economical expenditure of the means they provide for its maintenance and the due improvement of its agencies, so that they may enjoy its highest usefulness. A proper attention has been directed to the prevention of waste or extravagance, and good results appear from the report to have already been accomplished.

A RECOMMENDATION APPROVED.

I approve the recommendation of the postmaster-general to reduce the charges on domestic money orders of $5 or less, from eight to five cents. This change will materially aid those of our people who most of all avail themselves of this instrumentality, but to whom the element of cheapness is of the greatest importance. With this reduction the system would still remain self-supporting.

The free delivery system has been extended to nineteen additional cities during the year, and 178 now enjoy its conveniences. Experience has commended it to those who enjoy its benefits, and further enlargement of its facilities is due to the other communities to which it is adapted. In the cities where it has been established, taken together, the local postage exceeds its maintenance by nearly $1,300,000. The limit to which this system is now confined by law has been nearly reached, and the reasons given justify its extension which is proposed.

FOREIGN MAILS.

It was decided, with my approbation, after a sufficient examination, to be inexpedient for the postoffice department to contract for carrying our foreign mails under the additional authority given by the last congress. The amount limited was inadequate to pay all within the purview of the law the full rate of fifty cents per mile, and it would have been unjust and unwise to have given it to some and denied it to others. Nor could contracts have been let under the law to all at a rate to have brought the aggregate within the appropriation without such practical prearrangement of terms as would have violated it. The rate of sea and inland postage which was proferred under another statute, clearly appears to be a fair compensation for the desired service, being three times the price necessary to secure transportation by other vessels upon any route, and much beyond the charges made to private persons for services not less burdensome.

THE COMPANIES' ACTION.

Some of the steamship companies, upon the refusal of the postmaster-general to attempt, by the means provided, the distribution of the sum appropriated as extra compensation, withdrew the services of their vessels, and thereby occasioned slight inconvenience, though no considerable injury. The mails have been dispatched by other means. Whatever may be thought of the policy of subsidizing any line of public conveyance or travel, I am satisfied that it should not be done under cover of an expenditure incident to the administration of a department, nor should there be any uncertainty as to the recipients of the subsidy or any discretion left to an executive officer as to its distribution. If such gifts of public money are to be made for the purpose of aiding any enterprise in the supposed interests of the public, I cannot but think that the amount to be paid and the beneficiary might better be determined by congress than in any other way.

The international congress of delegates from the postal union countries convened in Lisbon, in Portugal, in February last, and after a session of some weeks the delegates signed a convention amendatory of the present postal union convention in some particulars, and designed to advance its purposes. This additional act has had my approval and will be laid before you with the department reports.

I approve the recommendation of the postmaster-general that another assistant be provided for his department. I invite your consideration to the several other recommendations contained in his report.

THE JUDICIARY.

The report of the attorney-general contains a history of the conduct of the department of tice during the last year and a number of v able suggestions as to needed legislation, a invite your careful attention to the same. condition of business in the courts of the Un States is such that there seems to be an imp tive necessity for remedial legislation on subject. Some of these courts are so over dened with pending causes that the delay determining litigation amount often to a de of justice. Among the plans suggested for lief is one submitted by the attorney-gene Its main features are the transfer of all the iginal jurisdiction of the circuit courts to district courts and an increase of judges for latter, where necessary, in addition to judge the circuit courts, and constituting them ex sively courts of appeal and reasonably limi appeals thereto.

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WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Message of the Governor to the Legislative Assembly

A Full Exposition of the Affairs of the Territory—A Comprehensive Document.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly You are assembled at a time when the nation has donned the emblems of bereavement, by reason of the death of the vice-president of the United States. Our offices are draped, and the flag of our capitol is at half mast in honor of the memory of Thomas A. Hendricks. As upon the Atlantic shore, so here upon the great land-locked sea of the northwest, the loyal American heart beats with patriotic and reverential sorrow at the sudden demise of that distinguished leader and statesman, who held the second place in the gift of the people.

Saluting you as the legislative body of the territory, convened in pursuance of law, it becomes my duty to communicate to you the condition and comparative advancement of the territory, and to suggest such considerations as may tend to promote the public welfare.

Looking back over the two years which have elapsed since the meeting of the preceding assembly, we note much for which to be thankful to the God of nations. In this short space of time our population has added 40 per cent. to its numbers, railway building has nearly kept pace with the increase in population, our financial condition has improved, the acreage of wheat is vastly greater, and the yield per acre of this crop the present year is unparalleled in the world.

The most valuable veins of coal yet worked have been reached by railway, and the output of coal is rapidly increasing.

Important discoveries of iron and other ores have recently been made. Stock-raising, dairying, fruit culture and hop farming have all been successfully conducted.

Numerous manufacturing enterprises have been started, our great mills are sending cargoes of lumber to distant foreign ports, and commerce now lands the tea of China upon our shores for transportation by rail to the Atlantic states.

POPULATION.

The census returns of the territory are notoriously incomplete and cannot be taken as a true and sufficient exhibit of the actual population. For example, a communication signed by all the officers of Lincoln county claims that a correct census would increase the reported population of that county fully 40 per cent. The law is manifestly imperfect, because there is no penalty attached to non-compliance therewith. The census returns made by the territory in 1883, show the total population at that time to have been 92,508. The returns of the census taken by the county Assessors in the spring of 1885, show the census then to have been 129,438, an increase during the two years of 36,930.

The territorial auditor writes me as follows "Had the census been properly taken, under an adequate law, the population of 1885 would have certainly been shown to be above 175,000."

In corroboration of the auditor's opinion it should be stated that the election tables of 1884 show a total vote of 41,842, of which 8468 are females, leaving a total male vote of 33,474. By the census of 1880 before the law enfranchising women was passed) it was established that the ratio of population to the voter was 4 7-10. This would give us a population, as expressed by the vote of 1884, of 157,356 at that time. And inasmuch as a constant stream of immigration has been pouring into the territory for one year since the vote was taken, there is a strong probability that our present population actually amounts to 1[illegible]5,000 persons.

FINANCES.

The rate of taxation for territorial purposes is 2½ (two and one-half) mills on the dollar, and the total cash revenue derived from tax on property for the twenty-one months ending June 30, 1885, is $181,450 58, and total disbursements during the same period amount to $137,166 44, leaving a net excess of receipts over expenditures of $44,284 44, to which may be added the cash in the treasury on September 30, 1883, leaving on June 30, 1885, a cash balance in the treasury of $72,597 27, exclusive of the sum of $8,503 82 collected under a special tax levied for building a new territorial penitentiary.

This exhibit of the financial condition of the territory is certainly very gratifying, and indicates its assured prosperity.

Ten years ago the territory was $22,000 in debt, and paying a heavy rate of interest thereon. The revenues were then insufficient to meet current expenses and accumulating interest, and the rate of taxation at that time was four mills on the dollar. Since 1879 there has no indebtedness. Liberal appropriations have been made for humane objects, and the proper administration of the laws.

Taking into consideration the amount of territorial funds still in the hands of collectors, and the semi-annual installment of taxes reported from railroad companies and not yet paid over, the territory may now be said to stand free from any financial obligation, and with an available surplus of nearly $100,000 at its command.

The total assessed valuation of property in the territory for the year 1884 was $50,508,481 and for the year 1885 it was $50,484,437. The decrease is caused by the shrinkage in property valuations, and by the non-listing and non-assessment of railroad property within the territory. As for example, in the two counties of King and Thurston alone, there is a decrease, because of the above reasons, of about $5,000,000 in property valuations.

The reason that railroad property is not assessed is because of the territorial law passed in 1883 providing that railroad companies should be taxed on their gross earnings.

The territorial auditor estimates that were the total property in the territory (including railroads), listed at its true cash value, it would, at a low estimate, amount to $115,000,000.

Our financial affairs are so clear and simple that you will not have difficulty in deciding upon a rate of taxation for the years 1886 and 1887.

It is believed that with the natural and inevitable growth of the territory in wealth, the amount of the assessed valuation of property (excluding railroads) during these years will, at a low estimate, equal, if not exceed $60,000,000. Therefore, if you continue the present rate of 2½ mills you will have a gross revenue of $150,000.

By the present law the railroads pay a tax of two per cent. upon their gross earnings. If these gross earnings amount to $3,750,000 per annum (as estimated by the auditor), the total revenue from this source will reach $75,000, one third of which would inure to the territory at large, thus making its total gross earnings $175,000 per annum for the next two years.

Certain allowances and abatements must be deducted from this sum, on account of delinquent taxes, county treasurers' commissions and the cost of bills in cases of conviction for capital offenses. But it is thought that the probable cash receipts for the next two years, under the present system of taxation, will approximate the sum of $280,000 thus showing an increase of about $109,000 over the receipts of the last two years.

To meet the current expenses of the territorial government (including an amount considered necessary toward the construction of new buildings for the insane), the following estimates for the ensuing two years are submitted for your consideration:

For hospital for the insane.	$ 70,000
For transportation of the insane	11 000
For territorial convicts.	50 000
For prosecuting attorneys	1[illegible] 000
For auditor and treasurer	500
For printing and advertising	[illegible] 000
For superintendent of public instruction	[illegible] 000
For board of education	600
For library and librarian	1 400
For incidental expenses	[illegible] 000
For miscellaneous appropriations	1[illegible] 000
For territorial university	[illegible] 000
For new asylum buildings for insane	100 000
	$28[illegible],500

PENITENTIARY.

The legislative assembly of 1883 passed a law which provided that "for the years 1884 and 1885 there shall be levied assessed and collected upon all taxable property of the territory of Washington, one-quarter of one mill, to be used in constructing a territorial penitentiary." The fund thus being raised has no relation to the foregoing estimates. It is expected that the aggregate receipts from this tax levy, when fully collected and paid in, will amount to the sum of $20,000, $8,503 53 has been already received by the territorial treasurer. Some provision should be made by law for the investment of this fund, in a manner to secure the interest thereon, without impairing the principal. Further legislation is necessary if this sum is to be increased to an amount sufficiently large to pay for the construction of a prison adequate to present and future requirements. Pursuant to law, three commissioners were appointed by my predecessor, to select a suitable place to locate a penitentiary, and to report on the second day of the session of this body.

The penitentiary at Seatco is private property, and the convicts have been guarded and maintained on what is known as the "contract system." The contractors receive from the territory, as compensation, the sum of seventy cents per diem for each prisoner confined in this prison. The present contract expires by limitation on the first day of July, 1886; but it is subject to renewal by the governor and the prison contractors, unless otherwise provided by law.

The annual report of the warden contains the following memorandum:

Number of convicts in penitentiary July 1 1884	71
Number of convicts discharged from July 1, 1884 to July 1, 1885	31
Number of escapes from July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885.	[illegible]
Number who have died from July 1 1884 to July 1, 1885	1
Number received from July 1, 1884 to July 1, 1885.	2[illegible]
Number in confinement July 1, 1885	64

PARDONS—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Although many applications for the pardon of convicts have been received, I have thus far granted none whatever, except the rebate for uniform good conduct, which was recommended by joint resolution of the legislative assembly, approved December 1 1881.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the recommendation of the auditor, that the office of attorney-general be created. I concur in his views, and would suggest as an additional reason therefor, the necessity of thoroughly examining all applications for pardon, and the reason adduced in support thereof. I would also suggest that an advisory board of pardons be created to which all appeals for executive clemency may be referred, with directions to investigate and report the opinion of its members thereon to the governor, for his final action in the case. Should the office of attorney-general be created, the attorney-general, the auditor and the treasurer of territory (all purely territorial officers), might be made ex-officio members of the advisory board of pardons, without compensation other than their regular salary. The principal labor of investigation could be made to fall upon the attorney-general, who should be a man learned in the law.

The great aim of penal laws is evidently the protection of society. The power of pardon is thus bestowed by law for wise and beneficent purposes, but around its exercise should be thrown such safeguards in the methods of executive practice as not to impair the efficiency of the courts, nor lessen the fear of exemplary punishment in the minds of evil doers.

Undoubtedly an economic administration of the financial interests of the territory would be greatly promoted by a law creating the office of attorney general.

EDUCATION.

Settlers in this territory should be assured of the brilliant future that awaits the school system of the future state of Washington.

In this territory the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in every township are reserved for school land by the government. This heritage will aggregate over 2,000,000 acres, which at the low estimate of $2 50 per acre would amount to $4,500,000. A large portion of these lands being valuable for timber or agricultural purposes and in close proximity to towns or settlements, is at the present time worth $10 per acre.

By law, the interest on the principal of all moneys accruing to the territory, from the sale of lands which have been or may hereafter be given by the congress of the United States for school purposes, is to be applied in support of the public schools. This is indeed an ample endowment for the future, but it does not help us at present.

The people of the territory take a just pride in their public school system, and support the same by a suitable rate of taxation, levied by the county commissioners of each county. In addition to this the fines arising for breaches of certain laws are applied in support of the public schools.

The board of directors of any district may, when in their judgment it is advisable, submit to the qualified school electors of the district, the question whether or not a special school tax shall be raised to furnish additional school facilities for such district.

Under the provisions of the law last referred to many of the towns are supplied with large and expensive school buildings, constructed upon the latest modern plans for convenience and health of the pupils.

The laws provide for a board of education (to be appointed by the governor) who prescribe rules for the general government of the public schools, grant territorial certificates and diplomas and adopt a uniform series of text books throughout the territory.

Each county has its superintendent of common schools, and over all is the territorial superintendent, who has general supervision of public instruction.

I append his condensed report of statistics of public schools for the year ended June 30, 1885

Amount raised for school purposes	$373 96[illegible] 86
" paid for teachers' wages	191,18[illegible] 2[illegible]
" rent of school rooms	1 07[illegible] 8[illegible]
" repair of school houses	11 114 71
" school furniture	11 818 09
" fuel and other expenses	21,513 5[illegible]
" school house sites	2 562 [illegible]
" buildings	35 880 65
Total amount paid for school purposes during the year	$287 020 33
Amount of school funds to credit of territory at close of year	70 023 40
Number of children enrolled in public schools during the year	[illegible]0 49[illegible]
Number of children enrolled in private schools	1 83[illegible]
Number of children in territory not attending school	8,92[illegible]
Total number of children	[illegible]
Average daily attendance	[illegible],504
Number teachers employed during the year	1 046
Number teachers employed holding first grade certificates	2[illegible]
Number teachers employed holding second grade certificates	450
Average number of months public school has been taught	4 3-[illegible]
Number of schoolhouses built during year	10
Number of teachers institutes held in territory during the year	13
Estimated value of school houses and grounds in territory	$[illegible]0 328 [illegible]
Estimated value of school furniture	48 143 [illegible]
Estimated value of school apparatus	5,486 [illegible]
Average salary paid male teachers per month	$[illegible]5 [illegible]
Average salary paid female teachers per month	3[illegible] 00
Number of school districts in territory	838
Number of school houses in territory	723
Number of school houses having school during the year	746
Number of graded schools in territory	24
Number of schools furnished with unabridged dictionary	96

In 1883 there were fifteen graded schools in the territory. Now, as will be noted, there are twenty-four, and I believe that many of our graded schools will compare favorably with those of the larger cities on the Atlantic coast. The growth of schools during the past two years has been rapid and healthful, as appears by the formation of 267 new school districts, the building of 189 school houses, and the raising of $644,612 by voluntary tax upon the people of the territory, for school purposes, during that short space of time.

The present school law seems adapted to our needs. A few minor changes are suggested in the report of the superintendent of public instruction which meet my approval. Especially do I concur in his suggestion that the law be so amended as to require a normal institute for each judicial district, to be presided over by the member of the territorial board of education from the district.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

There are twenty four private institutions of learning, consisting of colleges, seminaries, academies, and other institutions of the higher order at which there are in attendance 183[illegible] pupils under the instruction of ninety one professors and teachers.

TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY.

This institution, located at Seattle, is the only one of a higher grade supported by annual appropriations from the territorial treasury. Its curriculum of studies, while not fully up to the standard of the best eastern colleges, is sufficiently comprehensive to embrace nearly all of the branches of general knowledge. The university buildings, embracing the main building and the buildings for quarters of faculty and students, are beautifully situated on a ten acre tract in the center of a thriving city and afford accommodations for a large number of students.

The university library contains over 2500 volumes, with maps, charts, etc., well selected and adapted to the purpose of the school. A large supply of scientific, philosophical and chemical apparatus has been purchased to illustrate the sciences. A cabinet, containing over 5000 natural specimens, has been secured and constitutes an important adjunct in teaching the natural sciences.

The government of the university is vested in a board of regents, appointed biennially by the governor with the advice and consent of the legislative council. This board consisting of five members, has a general supervisory control over all affairs pertaining to the institution, and appoints the president of the university and the different faculties.

There are three departments in the university, each of them under the immediate charge of its faculty.

The department of art, science and literature has a faculty of ten regular professors and instructors. The courses of instruction in this department are four, namely, the classical, scientific, normal and commercial. A preparatory school is also maintained to fit students for either of the collegiate courses. A training school for the benefit of students in the normal courses has also been established in connection with the university.

During the last year 219 students were in attendance in this department. Special instruction is also provided in music, painting and kindred arts.

The department of law is of recent creation. It has eight professors and one stated instructor in its faculty. The members of this faculty are ranked among the most eminent and able men of the legal profession in the territory; most of whom give their services gratuitously.

The territory is an attractive field for the legal profession, and there is no reason to doubt the success of this school.

The department of medicine—The same remarks apply to the school of medicine, also recently established. The learned gentlemen composing the faculty have taken hold in earnest and propose to make the course of instruction as thorough as possible. Nine hospitals in Seattle furnish good opportunities for clinical instruction.

The laudable and intelligent public spirit so prevalent in this territory will undoubtedly insure for the university continued growth and efficiency.

We have now the advantageous beginning of a real university. Let not local rivalries and petty antagonisms blind us to the great importance of conserving this institution, and of building it up, in due proportion to the growth and development of the territory.

DEAF MUTES, THE BLIND AND THE FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.

I have a list of seventeen deaf mutes, four blind and seven feeble-minded youth, all residents of this territory, and of school age. Three of the deaf mutes were in the Oregon school for half a term last year, and the superintendent of that school has sent me a bill for their board and tuition, claiming the same under an act of the legislative assembly of Washington territory, approved December 1 1881.

It is the conceded province and office of the commonwealth to help educate and care for those of its youth who are thus afflicted. I therefore recommend that you consider the relative expediency of starting a suitable institution in the territory for the future care and education of these classes, rather than continue the policy of sending a few of them to schools already organized in certain states in our vicinity.

It is believed by those who have been engaged in schools for such defective youth, that a small institution of the kind can now be advantageously and economically established in the territory.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The hospital for the insane is healthfully and conveniently located at Fort Steilacoom. This post having been abandoned as a garrison by the United States the buildings and land were transferred to the territory at a nominal price, for the purpose of an insane asylum. It was first occupied for this purpose in 1871. The garrison buildings have been converted into wards as fast as the increasing number of patients required, until now all the buildings are occupied and improvements and extensions have, from time to time been made. One hundred acres of land, in addition to that secured from the government, have been purchased in order to secure water privileges, making the total five hundred and eighty three acres. The number of patients under care and treatment July 1, 1885, was 184. The average daily attendance for the term commencing August 16, 1883, and ended June 30, 1885, was 142 patients, and the total net expense of this hospital to the territory for the same term has been $49,626 16, or at the rate of $3 61 per patient per week. During the last year of the term, deducting cost of improvements, the cost was reduced to $3 per patient per week, which is believed to be a very favorable showing, when we take into consideration the liberality, humanity and carefulness of the management.

The counties bear the expense of proceedings for commitment and of return of the indigent after discharge and the territory pays the cost of taking patients to the hospital and caring for them while there. The traveling fees of sheriffs, and often of additional guards, in attendance upon the insane on their journeys to the hospital, form no inconsiderable item of expense to the territory, and I would invite attention to the suggestions of the auditor in his report, in regard to the changes necessary to be made in the law, to prevent abuses which have sprung up within his knowledge, as stated.

I concur in the recommendations of the board of trustees and superintendent as to the propriety of adopting a statute similar to that of Wisconsin, concerning the manner of the commitment of insane. I also approve of their estimate of $70,000 as the amount necessary to be appropriated for current expenses of the biennial term ending June 30, 1887.

The question of appropriating $100,000 for construction of a new asylum is one of great magnitude. It is an admitted fact that present accommodations are far below the proper standard, and, that if not already, they soon will be, insufficient in capacity. Building can be economically commenced and philanthropy calls loudly for the improvements. I would suggest that each member of this legislative assembly personally visit and inspect the hospital for the insane at an early date, and determine for himself the present necessity of a new, durable structure, to be built upon the best sanitary plan.

THE MILITIA.

Since the month of March, 1884, six companies of militia have been organized and mustered into the service of the territory and the force consists at present of sixteen commissioned officers and 301 non-commissioned officers and privates. They are armed with the Springfield breech loading rifle, fifty calibre, with metallic cartridges and with equipments of the latest pattern used in the United States regular service. The locations of these companies are as follows Two at Seattle, 1 at Tacoma, 1 at Olympia, 1 at Walla Walla and 1 at Goldendale. There are four other companies enrolled ready to be organized. The adjutant general of the territory is energetic in endeavoring to perfect the military organization. At considerable personal expense, he instituted a camp of instruction near Olympia, in the month of August, which was productive of improvement in drill, discipline and *esprit de corps*.

It is important that the territory have an efficient military organization for the preservation of order in certain emergencies, when disturbances of the peace may be beyond the control of the civil authorities. The mere fact of the existence of a loyal, obedient, disciplined force, at a scene of portended disturbance, may serve in a time of excitement to allay undue apprehensions, and even to prevent outbreak, riot and bloodshed.

The element of reliability is all important on such occasions and no amount of genteel display or holiday finish can make up for the lack of it.

The first duty of a soldier is obedience to law and to his authorized commanders. During the past few weeks we have seen the need of an organized military force in our midst. As our commonwealth matures and puts forth her claim of fitness of statehood and self-government, she must show her power to maintain the law and to preserve order.

The U. S. government cannot be expected to interfere with its military arm except in case of extreme necessity. It has announced its policy in this respect. Hence it will act only under circumstances of an aggravated character, and its decisions may come too late to avert trouble. Therefore we should lose no time in preparing to meet all such emergencies without calling upon the general government for assistance. The militia law under which we are now organizing was passed in 1869, and it is not well suited to our present requirements.

A new law should be devised, which may be framed with reference to economy, and yet provide for the formation of an effective force well drilled and well armed, with an allowance for any when actually engaged in camp of instruction or in active service and there should be a provision similar to that contained in the old law, providing for more generally calling out those subject to military duty in case of extraordinary emergency.

REPORTS OF TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

I herewith hand you the reports of the auditor, the treasurer, the superintendent of public instruction the regents of the university, the trustees of the hospital for the insane, the coal inspector, the pilot commissioners, the adjutant-general, the quartermaster-general, the territorial warden and the librarian all of which, I trust, will receive the personal examination of each of you.

I notice that some disbursements by the treasurer have been made without the authority of the auditor's warrant. The treasurer informs me that in this respect he has conformed to the practice of former years. I would respectfully advise you to enact that all moneys be disbursed by warrant and not otherwise.

Complaints have been made to me that the people have been grossly defrauded of their just rights by worthless insurance companies, and it seems proper that a law should be enacted to protect insurers from imposition. This can to some extent be done by requiring statements to be filed in the office of the territorial auditor showing the amount of capital stock, the assets and liabilities of each company, and such other information as may be required. If such statements are properly verified and published in the report of the auditor, they may do much to correct the evil complained of. A reasonable tax should be imposed on the companies as compensation for office work and publication.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The act of congress to establish the territorial government of Washington enacts that "all taxes shall be equal and uniform, and no distinctions shall be made in the assessments between different kinds of property, but the assessment shall be according to the value of the property." At the present time the commissioners of the various counties appear to be the sole authority to regulate assessments, and there are great discrepancies in the rates of the different counties. It has been found necessary in many of the older states to establish boards of equalization, so that the tax payers may all pay their just proportion of the taxes. I would, therefore, recommend that a board be created to equalize assessments in this territory. At the present time there are two assessment districts. In the first one, the assessment is required to be made between the first Monday in April and the first Monday in July. In the second one the assessment is to be made two months earlier, namely: between the first Monday in February and the first Monday in May. I would suggest that in order to strictly comply with the law of congress, all assessments in the the territory should be made during the same period of time, inasmuch as the values of property are subject to fluctuation and liable to be changed, if distinction be made as to time of appraisement.

This whole subject of assessment, including the method of levying taxes upon railroad property, merits your most careful consideration.

TERRITORIAL LIBRARY.

The law in regard to the library seems to be sufficiently rigorous in respect to the improper abstracting of books and returning them when found but for some reason I find many of the sets mutilated and many copies missing. I do not charge the fault upon the present librarian or any other particular person, but, as at present conducted, it seems to me, this institution is not creditable to the territory. If it be worth while to pay a librarian $400 a year for services, it is certainly proper to provide a more efficient method for storing and caring for valuable law books, that we are constantly receiving free of charge, except occasionally for freight, and to purchase from time to time important works of reference for the general student. It is not necessary to purchase miscellaneous books, such as would be required for a circulating library, but there are certain standard works in the various branches of the arts and sciences, and of history and law, which are usually too rare and expensive to be purchased by the ordinary student and are seldom to be found except in great public libraries. By proper care and at small expense the foundations can be laid for a valuable repository, such as will be exceedingly useful to the people of the commonwealth.

A carefully prepared catalogue of the books should be published biennially, and an inventory should be taken, and receipt passed when ever a new librarian is inducted to office. No person should be allowed to take books from the library without the personal knowledge and attendance of the librarian at the time, and unless receipt for the same has been given. I particularly recommend that authority be given to the executive or to the judge of the court for the Second district, to discharge the librarian at any time, if he does not satisfactorily perform his duties.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Although the people of the territory have hitherto been comparatively free from epidemic and infectious diseases, yet, in view of the late scourge of smallpox in Canada, and of apprehensions that cholera may visit America during the next season, I would respectfully suggest the creation of a board of health, with powers and duties similar to those of like boards as constituted in most of the states of the Union.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

In many of the states and territories live stock is afflicted with various diseases the most prominent of which is pleuro-pneumonia, which attacks the cattle in great numbers. In consequence of shipment of cattle to the grazing lands of the west, for the purposes of breeding and herding, these diseases have become introduced into the western territories.

Thus far we have happily been exempt from this infliction, but for the purpose of guarding against the introduction or dissemination of diseases of cattle and horses, I would recommend suitable legislation. Inasmuch as the office of veterinarian exists in several of the territories, I would recommend the creation of that office in this territory.

At the request of the officers of the stockmen's national conventions, recently held at Chicago and St Louis, I appointed representatives from the territory to attend them. Dr W W Day, of Dayton, accepted the appointment and presumably has attended, with benefit to the territory but I have not yet received his report.

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

For many years it has been customary for most of the western states and territories to have boards of immigration. To this the state of Kansas largely attributes her rapid growth in population. The neighboring states of Oregon and California have of late been greatly benefited by similar organizations. Our territory is possessed of such a diversity in climate, soil, productions and resources, that in order to properly enlist the attention of the immigrant, and to save him unnecessary expense, we should not only provide suitable printed matter, but should see to its distribution and in order to prevent the fear of deception, the information given should be well authenticated. At the expense of a few thousand dollars, the territory can eventually be benefited to the extent of millions, by the introduction of capital for its development. I therefore recommend the creation of a board of immigration, with carefully defined powers and I would suggest that the librarian of the territory might act as secretary of such board and in such case the salary of the librarian might properly be increased.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

It has become the established usage of the interior department to request each year that the governor of the territory forward to Washington by the 1st day of November, a report of the development and resources of the territory for the preceding year ended June 30, together with any recommendations he may make for presentation to congress. These reports are published by the general government and many of the copies are usually obtained by the governor and others for distribution in answer to inquiries by intending immigrants and capitalists. When properly prepared, the official character of such reports gives them reliability and value, and occasions a constant call for them. Ten thousand pamphlet copies of the report of this territory, with accompanying maps were circulated last year, principally from the executive office.

It has been extremely difficult to obtain data from which to make up these reports, and for the purpose of facilitating their preparation in the future, I earnestly recommend that a law be passed making it the duty of each county assessor to forward to the territorial auditor to be tabulated and delivered to the executive, on or before the first day of October of each year, a full return of the necessary statistics, comprising complete reports of the acreage, value and distinctive character of all lands liable of the farm producing and stock-raising interests, in kind, number and values of the commercial, manufacturing, mining, lumbering and fishing interests embraced within the county, in all their varied details as far as practicable. Uniform schedules would conduce much to the regularity and usefulness of these returns. The compensation of the assessor should be adjusted to the work performed, and a full compliance with the law be required.

THE EXPOSITION AT NEW ORLEANS.

I have appointed Mr Ezra Meeker commissioner for the territory at the North, Central and South American Exposition at New Orleans. He is well fitted for this position by his pioneering residence here, his persistent energy and his acquaintance with our resources and productions. He will make a display of such products as are readily obtainable, including sugar made from beets raised in this territory.

The sum of $[illegible]00 has been appropriated by the managers of the exposition for the use of territorial commissioner. Mr Meeker will undoubtedly make a good use of this small sum and will ask for an appropriation from the territory as soon as he ascertains how much money can be judiciously used. Exhibitions of our products are necessary in order to attract thoughtful attention and satisfy the sceptical. In the words of the adage, "seeing is believing."

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Under the act of congress approved June 27, 1882, the duly authorized agent of the territory of Washington has authority to file with the secretary of the treasury abstracts of accounts, accompanied with proper vouchers and evidences, to establish claims for moneys alleged to have been expended, and indebtedness alleged to have been assumed by the territory in organizing, arming, etc. etc. to repel invasions and Indian hostilities during the years 1877 and 1878. By consulting the statutes and corresponding with ex-Governor Ferry, under whose administration the expenses were incurred, I have ascertained that a large number of the claims above referred to are still unsettled, and I have had applications by well accredited persons in Washington, who desire to undertake the collection of the claims upon a moderate commission. I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the executive to appoint an agent in Washington for the prosecution and collection of these claims, the services and expenses of such agent to be without cost to the territory, except the payment of 5 per cent. commission upon amounts collected and transmitted to the territorial treasury.

APPORTIONMENT.

It is well known that certain counties of the territory have been more favored than others with a rapid increase in population. Whether we consider the vote at the last territorial election, or the returns of the last census, it is evident that a new apportionment is necessary, in order to accord each county its just representation and relative share of influence in the two bodies of this assembly. I doubt not that a rearrangement of the basis of representation and of the districts to correspond therewith will receive your attention in due time.

LAW AND ORDER.

Stirring events connected with the anti-Chinese agitation have recently attracted the attention of almost the entire world to a portion of our territory, and have induced the general government to take vigorous measures for the preservation of order, and of respect for its treaty obligations.

It is to be regretted that the legislative assembly was not in session at the time referred to, so as to afford counsel and co-operation to the executive. If desirable, I will, at a future time, lay before your honorable body a full statement of the action taken and the reasons therefor. Happily, at the present time the excitement has entirely passed away, and there is every indication of the continued preservation of peace and order. As legislators and citizens, we all recognize the necessity of correcting public evils in a lawful manner, and of building up that wholesome state of public sentiment which discourages all appeals to illegal force or intimidation and inculcates obedience to sovereign law, the "state's collected will."

MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

It is regarded as right and proper for the legislative assembly to memorialize congress upon certain subjects over which the territory has no legislative control, or which are regarded as beyond its recognized sphere of action, but which relate in an important sense to its welfare and advancement. Among the subjects suitable for memorial I would briefly suggest the following for your consideration

First—That the government grant suitable appropriations for the improvement of the Columbia river, Gray's harbor, the Skagit and other rivers emptying into Puget sound, and to connect Lakes Washington and Union with Puget sound by canals. Some considerations rendering such action desirable are hereinafter stated.

Second—That the government appropriate money to sink artesian wells for irrigating purposes, in certain localities in the eastern part of this territory.

Third—That the tariff on coal be rigorously maintained at 75 cents per ton, for the protection of American coal in the northwest. Our important coal interests would receive a fatal blow by the removal of the present duty.

Fourth—That the number of members of the territorial assembly be doubled, thereby affording fuller representation to the people in all sections of the territory. The pay of the members should also be increased.

Fifth—That the number of judges of the supreme court be increased to five, and all the judicial districts be re-arranged accordingly.

Overwork of the judges, inconvenience to attorneys, delays and consequent losses to suitors, particularly in districts west of the Cascades, and the embarrassment of business in the supreme court (under the present excellent law in regard to qualifications and quorum of judges), all seem to suggest the creation of a new district. This may properly include Clarke, Klickitat, Skamania and the river counties in the southwest part of the territory.

Sixth—That the Chinese restriction act be so amended, and that negotiations be entered upon to obtain such modifications in the treaties between the United States and China as to protect the American working men from *extended* competition with Chinese cheap labor, which now threatens to retard the settlement of the territory by a desirable class of immigrants, to interfere with that tranquillity which is the aim and object of all good government, and to lower the dignity and prosperity of labor itself.

Seventh—That an act be passed by congress authorizing the speedy admission of Washington into the union of states.

For the purpose of giving you information on various subjects relating to the resources and development of the territory, I herewith submit copious extracts from the annual report recently made by me to the government at Washington, appending the same and making them a part of this message.

Gentlemen, I have thus given you a brief account of the principal institutions and interests of the territory. You are entering upon a session that will, I trust, be full of useful labors.

Many of our laws relating to both civil and criminal matters need revision. I feel sure that you bring to the task ability, integrity and experience.

It is especially important that your enactments be laid before the executive in due season for his consideration, so that there be no indecent haste near the close of the session. You will find me desirous to co-operate with you most heartily in all that tends to promote justice and to build up and advance our territory to the very front rank.

Each of you will have to meet his record at the great tribunals of public opinion, of your individual conscience, and of Almighty God.

My ardent wish is that the session may be harmonious and fruitful of good to our entire people, and that at its close you may be welcomed home by your approving constituents.

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

THE HISTORICAL CHARACTER OF MR. HENDRICKS.

Two or three newspapers have attempted to censure THE OREGONIAN for alleged attacks upon the late vice-president of the United States. But in fact THE OREGONIAN only referred to the historical character of Mr. Hendricks, and did this in a very moderate way. Replying to attempts by some of its contemporaries to censure it on the same grounds, the *Ohio State Journal* published this article, which is historically just and perfectly true

No great amount of statesmanship is demanded of a commissioner of the general land office, or a governor of a state like Indiana. The claims to statesmanship made by the friends of Mr Hendricks cannot, therefore, be based upon his services in those two offices, but upon his services as senator in congress during the war and reconstruction period. If during his senatorial term he rendered any service to his country no monument of that service can be found in the statute books and public records. As a senator he was a negative quantity. A man of talent and cultivation, the recognized head of his party in a great state, he played the role of a pigmy among giants in the senate—imitated Munchausen's pigmies who essayed to pin the giant to the ground with forked sticks over his limbs. A partisan of democracy as it had existed ten years previous, he regarded the great pro-slavery rebellion not as treason, or in any way criminal, but as a probable mistake on the part of the rebels, and he was open in his declarations that it was a mistake, or worse, on the part of the government to undertake to subdue them by force of arms. Whatever he could do without breaking the letter of the law he did to embarrass the government in the prosecution of the war. He argued against and voted against the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, and exerted all the influence he possessed to prevent their ratification by Indiana. The counsels and vote of Mr. Hendricks were not ruinous, nor seriously injurious, to the cause of union and liberty, *simply because he was in a minority—a helpless minority*.

It may be admitted that at heart Mr Hendricks was a patriot. But his was a perverted patriotism—the patriotism of the Jacobites in England after the accession of William the Third, the patriotism of the Carlists in Spain, of the Orleanists and Bonapartists in France a patriotism dangerous to the country in which such patriots reside.

It was the boast of Mr Hendricks, and is yet the boast of his admirers, that he was born, cradled and reared in democracy. To him the democratic party was the government and people of the United States. He believed and taught that no other party possessed the capacity to administer the affairs of government. His democracy was of the southern pro-slavery type. He held that the black man when a slave was in his place," that slavery was a divinely ordained institution, that Noah's curse rested upon his descendants more than forty centuries after he had pronounced it while under the influence of liquor. Belief in such doctrine was a part of his religion, though no part of the creed of the church of which he was a member and vestryman. He firmly believed that southern slaveholders were, as a class, superior men—men born to govern and command—men who possessed a genius for politics and government attained to by comparatively few men in the North, and that he was one among that few. His belief was honest and sincere. But were not Philip the Second, the Duke of Alva and Graham of Claverhouse also honest and sincere men? Honesty and sincerity alone do not constitute statesmanship—do not in themselves prepare a man for usefulness to the public.

Mr. Hendricks was a democrat, but was not a democrat of the school of Martin Van Buren, of Lewis Cass, of John Brough, of William S Groesbeck. His patriotism was not of kin to the patriotism of Oliver P Morton and Henry S Lane. His statesmanship was wholly unlike the statesmanship of Lincoln, Seward, Chase and Grant. If the statesmanship of Hendricks while senator, is worthy of commendation, then the statesmanship of Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens is worthy of execration, and the eulogies pronounced upon them when they died, together with the eulogies pronounced upon Lincoln and Grant should be recalled.

In private life Mr. Hendricks was an estimable citizen; and at the time of his death he was vice-president of the United States, and as such, was in a sense, the representative of the whole American people. Therefore the wreaths laid upon his coffin and the honors paid to his remains, were appropriate and in good taste. But it is neither profitable nor in good taste to pervert the truth of history whenever a prominent man dies, and to bestow unstinted praise upon him, whether he be worthy of it or not, simply because he has experienced the great change that awaits us all.

VANDERBILT DEAD.

He is Stricken with Paralysis of the Brain.

DEATH ENTIRELY UNEXPECTED.

He Falls from his Arm-Chair while Conversing with Garrett on Railroad Matters—Effect of the News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—William H. Vanderbilt is dead. Without a moment's warning the message came for him, and he was no more. The gilt iron cross over the gate that leads to the grounds of the Roman Catholic orphan asylum, Fifth avenue, gleamed brightly under the electric lamp to-night, as seen from the grand entrance of the Vanderbilt mansion, directly opposite, against the sombre grey of the marble cathedral. It was the only cheerful thing on the wide deserted avenue, that seemed also stricken as with sudden death. The rays of its brightness were reflected in the windows of the huge brown-stone pile, behind whose closed curtains one of the richest men in the world lay dead, stricken suddenly and without warning. The busy hum of traffic and the noise of the street were hushed in the block. Carriages turned out and passers-by stopped to inquire if it was true that the millionaire was dead. Being told they had heard aright they went their way sobered and silent, tarrying mayhap a moment to gaze pityingly on the huge stone pile.

THE SCENE INSIDE.

Inside servants and friends tiptoed about with grave faces. The door bell was rung almost every minute, and the wide portals swung open to admit other friends who came to mourn with the mourners. Up stairs, behind the drawn curtains of the millionaire's bedroom, were sobs and tears. The children of the dead were gathered there about his corpse. None of them had been with him in the hour of his death; to none had he time to speak a word of farewell. As he lay upon the carved bed in the large square room, the windows of which overlooked the avenue from the north west corner of the building, Mr Vanderbilt looked as though he had fallen into a gentle sleep. His features were peaceful and as natural as if he had just ceased talking and lain down to rest. His death had been as painless as it was sudden.

AN EARLY RISER.

He was always an early riser. When, in his young days, he worked his Staten Island farm, it was his custom to rise with the sun. He used to say in his later life, that he had often arisen at 4 o'clock to go to New York, and returned to breakfast and his plow at 7. Of late years he had made it a practice to leave his bed at 7, or not much later, and throughout the increasing ill-health of the last two winters he has adhered to this plan.

After rising to-day he had held his usual morning conference with his sons, Cornelius and Wm. K., who were active managers of his railroad property, and frequently managers of his private business affairs. These conferences were held in Mr. Vanderbilt's study, on the ground floor of the mansion, in the corner to the left of the main entrance from the avenue. It was his favorite room, where he wrote and transacted all his business. During the morning conference to-day he had been more than ordinarily active and alert, so much so as to excite comment, to which he replied in a good humored, jocular vein, that he had eaten a good breakfast, and was looking forward with pleasant anticipation to a ride up the boulevard with his son-in-law, Hamilton McK. Twombley, in the afternoon.

A MESSAGE TO DEPEW.

At 11 o'clock he sent to the Grand Central depot for his old time friend, Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central road, with a message that he wished to see him. Mr. Depew was engaged in a conference at the depot, and sent word that he would not be able to come for an hour or two, and Vanderbilt delayed the appointment till 1 o'clock, and to occupy the interval went down to the studio of J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, on West fifty-second street, to sit for a bronze bust of himself, which the trustees of the college of physicians and surgeons wished to place in the vestibule of the college, for the erection of which he recently gave half a million of dollars.

He returned and took lunch at 12:30 with his wife, his son George and Mr. Twombley. At the table he was noticeably bright and cheerful.

At 1 o'clock Robert Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railway, called upon Mr. Depew, at the Grand Central depot. Finding him still detained there, he went up to Mr. Vanderbilt's house to inform the millionaire and take Depew's place. Mr. Vanderbilt greeted him cordially and engaged in a long and animated conversation with him about railroad matters.

HIS LAST CONFERENCE.

The conference lasted more than an hour, and Mr. Vanderbilt sent word to Mr. Twombley that he would be compelled to forego the intended drive. The two railroad magnates were discussing new terminal facilities the Baltimore & Ohio had secured by way of Staten Island, and Vanderbilt showed a lively interest in the results that were to follow for the island of his birth from the new enterprise. It was while the talk turned upon the scenes of his childhood, and his early work was contrasted with the tremendous achievements of his old age, that Mr. Garrett, sitting on a sofa and facing the millionaire, who leaned forward in his arm chair, as was his habit when thoroughly interested, was suddenly made aware of a slight indistinctness in Mr. Vanderbilt's speech that grew into an inarticulate sound. As he leaned over to catch his words Mr Vanderbilt pitched forward, without warning, and fell heavily on the floor, on his face. Mr Garrett sprang to his feet, and seizing a pillow from the sofa, laid it under his friend's head. He then summoned Mrs. Vanderbilt and George, youngest son.

DEATH VERY SUDDEN.

Messengers were sent in haste for physicians. One from the neighborhood responded first and was followed almost immediately by the family doctor, James W McLean. Such simple restoratives as were at hand had been hurriedly applied, but human aid was in vain. Mr. Vanderbilt never spoke or moved after he fell under the sudden stroke, and died in a few moments, without a struggle. To all intents and purposes he was dead the instant he fell on the floor.

It was 2.30 when Dr. McLean led the stricken widow from the room where her husband had sat planning and working, in the full pride of health and strength, five minutes before.

Dr. McLean pronounced his death the result of a sudden stroke of paralysis, due to the bursting of a large blood vessel at the base of the brain, of the kind that is absolutely fatal at the moment. He stated that Mr Vanderbilt's death was as painless as it was sudden. The doctor knew his patient most intimately, and promptly certified to the cause of death, to avoid the unnecessary formality of a coroner's inquest and an autopsy.

Servants were summoned and helped carry the body of their dead master upstairs to the bed room he had occupied in life.

THE SONS SUMMONED.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was prostrated with grief, and telephone messages were sent to the Grand Central depot to summons her sons, and to the residences of her sons-in-law to inform them of the bereavement. Cornelius, William K. and Frederick Vanderbilt had been together in the offices at the depot less than half an hour before the message came, and had gone away together. The message found Cornelius in a meeting of trustees of the American Bible society, at the bible house. He hastened at once to the house, whither Mr. Depew had preceded him, dumb with distress over his friend's death.

One by one the other children arrived, and as the report spread with lightning-like rapidity through the city nearer friends of the dead magnate also came.

Universal consternation and grief prevailed at the unexpected news.

INDIGESTION.

Vanderbilt, while he had for two years past been a victim of indigestion, with its attendant ills and kindred serious disorders, had lately, despite frequent reports of his death, been apparently mending. There had been an improvement in the general tone of his health that was particularly noticeable to-day. On Monday night he attended a performance in the Metropolitan opera house, and nothing was apparently further from his mind than sudden death.

Like most people he had his own private superstitions, and one of them was that if he ever passed the age of 65, which for some reason in the family history he has looked upon as a critical age, he would be good for twenty years more. In conversation with a near friend more than three weeks ago, he stated this as his belief, when the subject was brought up, and he rejoiced in the knowledge that the turning point was nearly reached. Had Vanderbilt lived till May 8 next he would have been 65 years old. He was born at Staten Island homestead, on that date, in the year 1821. The nearness of time which he considered critical gave him no concern, however; he did not expect, neither did he fear death. It came to him, if very swiftly, very gently. He did not know it when it seized him.

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The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1885.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The president's message is so full a document that examination of it in a single newspaper article is out of the question. The resources of the Western Union Telegraph company, great as they are, were not equal to the transmission of the entire message across the country. We have, however, a large part of the document in its proper form, and a sufficient synopsis of the remainder. It was coming over the wires all night, and up to 5 o'clock this morning, and in consequence was not before us in consecutive order for review. We pass it, therefore, for to-day. But it contains matter full of suggestion for future discussion. The message is a strong and able document, and the matter it contains may fairly be said to justify its unusual length.

The earnestness of the president's views and the power with which he states them are equally remarkable. How much soever one may differ from his views on particular points, it is impossible to question the earnestness of the president's convictions. Take any topic, as the silver question or the Nicaragua canal, and note the evident sincerity with which his opinions are stated. We may differ radically on many points from the author of this message, and yet we must confess that his views are such as to command respect, both as to the form in which they are stated and the reasoning employed to sustain them.

In elevation of tone and dignity of statement the message is all that could be desired. It is the work of a man who takes a comprehensive view of public affairs; but it is a message for the country rather than for congress.

A CHANGE OF FRONT.

It remains to be seen what advantage the anti-prohibitionists of Atlanta, who have been beaten at the polls, will gain by going to law. They rely upon the courts of the United States. Their theory is that the general government is bound to protect manufacturers and dealers in liquors because it recognizes the manufacture and traffic by levying taxes on the product of the distilleries and on places where the traffic is carried on. This error has been the foundation of one of the arguments of the prohibitionists in many places; and now the opponents of prohibition at Atlanta attempt to turn it against its authors. But the argument, used on either side, is equally unsound. The special tax levied upon the liquor dealer by the United States is not a guaranty by the United States that the dealer may sell in violation of local law. It simply authorizes the person who pays the tax to sell liquors in conformity with the law of the place. This error is akin to that contained in the notion that what is called license by the state secures to the liquor dealer special immunities. It does nothing of the kind. It is a burden upon the sale of liquors,—permission to sell upon payment of the tax,—an act of restriction and not an act of facilitation. The term "license," used to signify sanction of the liquor traffic, misleads many; but the facts are so plain that even erroneous use of a term ought not to mislead.

Another feature of this proceeding in Georgia is remarkable. It will be observed that appeal is made to the courts of the United States to set aside or nullify a police law of that "sovereign state." And this is attempted by her own people—the people of Georgia—a state that boasts of expounders of the anti-centralization theory great among the greatest. It is edifying indeed to find them appealing to the central government to force the liquor upon their own state in defiance of state law. But will the wonder stop here? Possibly the solid South, devoting itself to prohibition, may turn upon the North the power of the national government, to force prohibition upon unwilling northern states and possibly there will be a rebellion in the North, whereupon the South, converted to "centralization," may lead in suppressing it, to the extinguishment of "the pestilent heresies of state sovereignty," which are the bulwark of the whisky power! History is full of the records of changes not more complete or surprising.

In his report Secretary Lamar states that the cost of the Indian service by direct appropriations (not including the cost of administrative service at Washington nor of the many Indian wars of the past fifty years, nor of military protection of the country), cannot be less than an average of $3,870,639 from the year 1832 to the present time. It now amounts to more than $5,000,000 per annum, and has at different times reached $7,000,000. The report furnishes an interesting statement of the state of the Indians of the country, of whom there are sixty-seven communities, composed of one or more tribes and settled upon reservations. The principal possession of these "domestic dependent nations" is land. But a number of the tribes have funds invested and other moneys belonging to them, and also have annuities secured to them by treaty stipulations. Estimating the total area of their reservations as given at $1 per acre, the value of the estate owned, held and occupied by the Indians is, in round numbers, $184,000,000. And to this should be added other invested and uninvested funds amounting to $17,000,000, and other lands, on the market, but not yet sold or paid for, making a total of $152,000,000 in round numbers. This does not include the annuities, which, on account of the uncertainty and indefiniteness of some of them, cannot be accurately calculated beyond each year; nor does it embrace the value of other property in ponies, sheep, cattle, industrial implements, etc.

Secretary Whitney complains in his report that under the system prevailing in the navy department it is impossible to do business on business principles. A little transaction in beef, recently reported, seems to throw light on this observation. The navy department was notified that 150 barrels of beef were needed at the Mare Island navy yard, near San Francisco. An order was issued that the beef be sent from the Brooklyn navy yard, where it had been laid in at a cost of $14 per barrel. The freight charges across the continent were $8 per barrel. When the beef was opened it was found to have been spoiled and was thrown away. Then the officer in charge at Mare Island went into the San Francisco market and bought the required supply at $11 per barrel, or just one-half the cost of the spoiled Brooklyn beef. The secretary says that new legislation is specially needed for reorganization of the department. But surely such transactions as this could be improved without additional legislation.

William H. Vanderbilt, whose distinction was his enormous wealth, was born in 1821. He did not attain the age reached by his father by nearly twenty years. The reason doubtless is that his father came up through hardships, while the son succeeded to wealth and luxury. William H. Vanderbilt inherited the greater part of his father's vast wealth, which he greatly increased by operations in railroads and real estate. He was undoubtedly the richest man in America. Four years ago he thought himself worth $200,000,000. But his property has shrunk a good deal during the period of depression that has prevailed since then. It is not improbable, however, that his estate is worth from $125,000,000 to $150,000,000. Vanderbilt was of a class of very wealthy men who know little of the obligations of wealth, and who use wealth mainly for selfish purposes. He has done nothing to make his name smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

Victoria became queen of England June 20, 1837. It was the intention to celebrate the fiftieth year of her reign at the beginning of that year—that is, June 20, 1886, but she has requested it to be postponed to the end of the fiftieth year, and hence the celebration will not take place till June 20, 1887. She has already reigned longer than any other English sovereign, with three exceptions, viz: Henry Third, who reigned fifty-six years one month; Edward Third, fifty years five months, and George Third, fifty-nine years three months. The next longest reigns in English annals are those of Henry Sixth, forty-eight years two months, and Elizabeth, forty-four years four months.

THE NEZ PERCES.

The inefficiency of our Indian system—indeed, more than this, its positive evil—find striking illustration in the condition of the Nez Perces of whom Mr. Parker spoke in an interview printed yesterday. A stern and inflexible system squarely blocks the way of development on the part of these progressive people of independence of character and of property. It binds them rigidly to conditions more degrading to character than savagery itself. There is no possibility for growth or improvement, while there is every motive to pauperism and vice—all under a policy designed to elevate and civilize. Here is a people by nature docile and susceptible of improvement, already advanced to a state of half-civilization, speaking the language of the white man, imitating his ways of living so far as their poor opportunities will permit, obedient in the main to his laws, eager to learn, willing to work, longing for the responsibilities and rewards which come of individual property.

These people ought to be given land in severalty, provided with the means of labor and instructed in their use. They seriously wish it and they are capable of being benefited by it. A mere fraction of their great reservation, now uninhabitated and desolate, would afford them settlement, and the sale of the bulk of it would provide money for all other things needful, including permanent schools and practical industrial instruction. If the hopes of these people for independence and self-support are disappointed, they will die out, and in their stead will come willing dependence and the whole train of evils which follow pauperism. Strike while the iron is hot! Give while independence will be welcomed as a boon, and wait not till it must be imposed as a hardship!

The chief interest in this matter is, of course, the welfare of the Indians, but it is worth while to consider the advantages such a settlement would afford incidentally to the country and to white settlers. It would open to settlement more than half a million acres of fine territory, whose heart is penetrated by a navigable river, and it would open the way to a region even greater in extent lying northward and eastward and now separated from the great body of cultivated country by the existing reservation. It is not too much to say that opening of the reservation and the sale of a large share of it would make room for 20,000 people, abundant room in a rich country. From adjacent white settlements the Indians would learn the customs and the thrift of civilization, and from the neighborhood advance more rapidly than if left in isolation.

We cordially agree with the secretary of the interior that as the Indian race consists of numerous widely separated tribes, speaking different languages and varying greatly in customs and traditions, a general policy adapted to the advancement of one tribe might be disastrous to another. It is not yet time to establish all the Indians as proposed; but some of them are ready for it, and none more so than the Nez Perces.

To settle these people in the way they desire and as suggested above would be in exact accord with the best sentiment of the time, both civil and military, and in line with the suggestions of the secretary of the interior, as now given to the public. After recommending the plan of land in severalty for those capable of benefiting by it, Mr. Lamar proceeds to argue the case as follows:

> To overcome his natural aversion to labor there must be the incentive given alone by a sure guarantee that the fruits of his labor shall be enjoyed in security. No man will clear forests, inclose fields and cultivate them, and rear houses and barns when at any moment he may be removed and carried off against his will to some distant and unknown region. The ownership of land, freeholding, tends to inspire individual independence, pride of character, personal industry, and the development of the domestic virtues. Provision should be made that the Indian accepting a patent for his land shall not thereby forfeit any of his rights as a member of his tribe, nor the protection and benefit which the laws of the United States extend to Indians generally.

It is evident that the secretary understands the situation. The most intelligent and practical Indian administrator of the country could not have better hit off this feature of the "Indian problem." The Nez Perces are ripe for a change which will give them individual property and individual reward for labor. Why delay in the matter?

CIVIL WAR HISTORIANS.

It does seem as if there was to be no cessation of books upon the conduct of what the ironical Mr. Nasby was pleased to designate as "the late onpleasantness." Not only have Gens. McClellan, Badeau and Beauregard given their views from opposite sides of the mighty struggle, through the illustrated magazines, but Gens. Sherman, Grant and Longstreet all have entered the field as bookmakers. Gen. Sherman's book, though invested with the romantic interest that belonged to the march, "From Atlanta to the Sea," met with only a moderate sale. Grant's book is now just being delivered by his publishers, and Longstreet's will be ready in a few weeks. The book stores, therefore, will teem with Homerics for the next year. No matter how well Longstreet may write up the war from the Confederate standpoint, it is doubtful if his book will sell any better than did Sherman's, who is a man of higher literary attainments than either Longstreet or Grant. Pollard was probably a better writer than Longstreet, but the fault of his book is that he was in too great haste to write it and get it out ahead of everybody else. No book can sell written in this way. Longstreet, on the other hand, by waiting twenty years, until much of the acrimony engendered by a war had passed away, is enabled not only to divest his work of prejudice but to present facts more clearly and concisely than Pollard has done.

But the great contemporary book of the war will be Gen. Grant's book, for the simple reason that Grant was the great man of the war. Even his personal enemies have been compelled, through "the inexorable logic of events," to acknowledge that. Gen Erasmus D. Keyes, Scott's old chief of staff, affords a good exemplification of this in his own book. After admitting that he and Grant were never on good terms and that Grant's election to the presidency only widened the breach instead of healing it, he says: "I have been asked whom I consider the greatest soldier of the civil war and I answer 'Gen. Grant,' without a moment's hesitation. There was no such enthusiasm when he rode along the line as used to greet either Hooker or Burnside, but I noticed that the ranks stood firmer and the aim was more accurate." Hence one great cause of the anxiety to read Grant's book. Again, it was written under the shadow of impending death, and the loving heart of a great nation, which could not wish him a longer existence without a protraction of his sufferings, looks anxiously for the product of those hours of Spartan self-devotion.

Still another consideration creates anxiety to see the great captain's book. It is the proverbial American desire to get through with all matters as quickly as possible; and the terse utterances of the now silent hero, both as soldier and chief magistrate, have found a responsive chord in the American heart. His reply to Lee as to what the Confederates should do with their horses in the surrender at Appomattox, "Take them home for the spring plowing," will be immortal, and his oracular declaration, "Let us have peace," still appeals to the nobler element in all natures. Hence we feel that Grant's book will sell as well in the South as Longstreet's, and five times as well in the North. His laconic diction and his happy knack of getting at the meat of every proposition submitted to him, have awakened a curiosity in regard to his literary efforts that can only be appeased by the perusal of the work he was so fortunately spared to complete. Grant being the greatest soldier of the war, must necessarily be its most truthful chronicler, if not its most flowery descriptive writer; and the country needs just that kind of writing. It is too earnest and too busy to temporize with rhetorics. What it wants is the facts in the case.

We are inclined to agree with the *Standard* that the new registry of the state will be held unconstitutional. Some man who has not registered will offer his vote and find it refused, and this will make a case for the courts. The constitution of the state precisely defines the qualifications of voters. Certain persons, it says, shall be entitled to vote at all the elections authorized by law. Of course no registry law can impose any limitation upon this provision of the constitution. The question to be decided will be this, namely, whether the registry law does this or not. We regard it as highly probable that the courts of the state will hold that it does, and that it is therefore unconstitutional.

AN INTERNATIONAL EPISODE.

Louis Sechtem, a resident of Portland and a citizen of the United States by naturalization, and who is now on a visit to his native Germany has gotten himself into a very awkward fix. It appears that when he left Germany for America some years back he left behind also certain unfulfilled obligations to the government of a military sort. His delinquency was a kind which mere lapse of time does not "outlaw" and which can be atoned only by military service. In the faith that his American citizenship would protect him, he returned to Germany on a visit a few weeks ago but he had barely set foot on his native sod ere he was "snapped up" and and put into the ranks of an infantry corps. These facts he has written to his friends here adding that he expects to be released as soon as he can prove his American citizenship, upon the return of the American consul, who happens to be temporarily absent from the place where Sechtem's corps is stationed. Consoled by this assurance his friends have regarded the matter, as he himself considers it, a severe, but very good joke; but there is cause to fear that it will turn out to be no laughing matter. It seems that there are many other cases involving the principle of this one. Dealing with a similar case, the president in the message delivered to congress yesterday, and which we print this morning says: "The United States must hold, in their intercourse with every power, that the status of their citizens is to be respected, and full civil privileges allowed to them without regard to creed, and affected by no consideration save those growing out of their domicilian return to the land of their original allegiance, or of unfulfilled personal obligations, which may survive, to municipal laws, on such voluntary return." This certainly affords very little ground for hope in the case of Mr Sechtem. He owes to the German government an "unfulfilled personal obligation," and cannot expect, under the president's view of the matter, any help from the American government. There are but two things to do, either he must serve out his term of three years or in some manner buy his release. It is thought by Germans here that he can get away by providing a substitute, which, no doubt, he will do, as he is well provided with means.

The people of Portland are to be congratulated upon the fact that the common council of the city, after having reduced the license to sell whisky, has not tried to make up the deficiency by compelling people to pay a license for selling milk, meat and bread. Some years ago a proposition of this kind was before the city, and it raised quite a storm. A good brother named Jones leading a prayer meeting in one of the churches, exclaimed: "God have mercy upon a city whose common council proposes to cut down the tax on whisky, and put up the tax on milk!" The effort failed then as it has failed now.

The New York *World*, the great democratic organ of the country, prints the following from the St Paul *Globe*, and calls it "very true:"

> If the reform movement in this country is dependent for success on such cattle as the new Oregon senator, the sooner the reform idea is closed the better it will be. The democratic administration does not want to be inveigled into any entangling alliances with republicans of Mitchell's stamp. It was to rid the public service of just such characters that the people put the democratic party in power. Consequently the seventeen democrats in the Oregon legislature who voted for Mitchell have not only failed to commend themselves to public respect, but they have compromised the national democratic party.

In the city of Chicago, at the corner of La Salle and Adams streets, stands a building known as "The Rookery," which has long been used for city offices. The structure is only a shed. The ground upon which it stands—177 by 178 feet—has been leased for ninety-nine years, for $35,000 a year, to a company that will erect upon it at once a two-story building, costing $1,000,000 or more. The ground was purchased by the city in June, 1852, for $8750.

A prohibition war is raging in Jackson, Mississippi. The liquor dealers have made out a "black list" containing the names of prominent prohibitionists. The purpose of the list is supposed to be the boycotting in a business way of all who aid the prohibition cause. The matter has stirred up a young cyclone in the city. The result of the Atlanta election has given the "dry" men confidence, and they are pushing the fight vigorously.

Things are changing in many ways. The Atlanta *Constitution* says "the democratic party is not a free trade party;" and the New Orleans *Picayune* warns democratic congressmen from the south that any tampering with the tariff, the effect of which will check industrial interests in that section, will be fraught with danger to the man who attempts it.

There are in the United states, exclusive of Alaska, about 260,000 Indians. There are in the five civilized Indian tribes in the Indian territory 64,000; in the state of New York 4370, and in North Carolina 3100 Indians.

PRESS PITH.

Old Morosini has cut his daughter off with a Schilling.—The Current.

The baggage-smasher feels most at home on the trunk lines.—The Judge.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox says she is "too sad to weep, too tired to pray." So, Ella? Well, some people are that way. They are born tired.—Burdette.

The office should seek the man, it is true, but as a general thing it doesn't. Indeed, it doesn't have to. The man saves it the trouble.—Philadelphia Press.

Wife—"You're drunk! I know you're drunk." Husband—"Wasser use o' givin' er feller sheshnuts aller time'eh? Peh know t'at two hoursh 'go, m'dear."—The Judge.

We think that by the time California gets a president the capital will have been moved to the territorial center of the United States, which is San Francisco.—San Francisco Alta.

Although the motto of Colorado is "Nothing Without Divine Aid," it is very seldom that a lynching-bee is opened with a prayer. Very few states live up to their mottoes in this wicked age.—Puck.

There is said to be a town in Maine that has no church, temperance society, drunkard, pauper or saloon. It is not so stated, but we infer from this that the town is at present used as a cemetery.—Puck.

"Yes," said a lady, when interviewed on the subject of servant girls, "I find that the Swedes make the most capable and trustworthy servants. I never had a Swedenborgian that did not give perfect satisfaction.—Boston Christian Register.

"Yes," said the teacher impressively, "Lot's wife turned back. Had she lived in our time, however," he added, looking thoughtfully at the figure of the organist as she followed herself down the aisle, "she would have humped back."—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

There is no institution of learning in this country, not even the University of Virginia or the Johns Hopkins university, or Cambridge, Yale, or Princeton, that offers superior educational advantages to that of the University of Texas.—Austin (Texas) Statesman.

The owls and the squirrels and muskrats of the country are giving in their testimony as to the character of the coming winter. But as the owls in Maine contradict the squirrels in Wisconsin, while the Michigan muskrat agrees with neither, it is not easy to reach a conclusion.—Detroit Free Press.

Dead Leaders.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The leadership of Indiana republicanism was buried in Morton's grave eight years ago and has known no resurrection. Whether the leadership of Indiana democracy will be buried with Hendricks remains to be seen.

The best substitute for Tea and Coffee: Ghirardelli's Chocolate. Wholesome and agreeable. 10

DIED.

At the residence of her widowed mother at West Union, Washington county, Or., Dec. 1, at 9 A. M., Agnes, only and beloved daughter of Isabel Tannock, a native of Greenock, Scotland, in the 19th year of her age.

Miss Tannock was born in the prosperous little town of Greenock, Scotland, August 12, 1866. She came to this country with her parents when quite young. She seemed to enjoy perfect health, and showed no predisposition to disease until she reached the age of 16, when she became a consumptive. Amiable, virtuous, and possessed of the happy faculty of endearing her friends, we mourn our loss. But our mourning is as nothing compared to what the grief-stricken mother has to bear. We can but add our heartfelt sympathy to our words of condolence, and hope our loss is the child's gain.

And then I think of one, who in
Her youthful beauty died,
The fair meek blossom that grew up
And faded by our side;
In the cold, moist earth we laid her,
When the forest cast the leaf,
And we wept that one so lovely
Should have a life so brief.

WEST UNION, Dec. 7, 1885. CHARLES DAVIS.

In this city, at St. Vincent's Hospital, J. E. Thompson, aged 58 years.

The remains will be taken to his home at Mount Coffin, W. T.

MEETING NOTICES.

Verein Eintracht.—Members are hereby notified to meet at their hall to-day at 1 P. M., corner of Third and Alder streets, to attend the funeral of our late member, Otto Conrad. By order of the President.
JULIUS SEKELL, Sec.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Multnomah Lodge No. 43, A. O. U. W.—You are requested to meet at your hall at 1:30 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Dec. 9th, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Otto Conrad. By order.
2t H. PANDER, Recorder.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSEwork. Apply at 35 College st. 9d4

FEED STORE FOR SALE; GOOD LOCATION. Apply No 9 A st. corner Fifth. 9d2

LOST—A PURSE, FOR WHICH THE FINDER will be rewarded by leaving at this office. 9d2

PLEASANTLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bath and fire. 181 Yamhill st., corner of West Park. 9d4

ROOMS WITH BOARD—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, and use of bath and piano at 251 Fifth st. 9d1

WANTED—A PLACE IN AMERICAN FAMILY to do light housework. Apply at 40 Stark st., corner Fifth. 9d1

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER to take charge of a large lodging house. Call at 162 First st. 9d1

FOR RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED bay window room, all modern conveniences. No. 181 Seventh st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 167 North Eighth street, between F and G. 9d1

WANTED—A SPORTSMAN TO TRAIN A SETter dog one year old. Apply with terms to W., care Oregonian.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS TO take care of two small children. Apply at 222 Fourth st., cor Jefferson.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for housekeeping. Address, stating terms, Mrs. H., care Oregonian. 9d1

TWO CHOICE ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN, IN private family; terms low; on street car line. Address Apartments, care Oregonian. 9d1

FOR RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, BAY windows, hot and cold water, gas; terms moderate. 159 East Park st. Call after 4 P. M. 9d1

FOR RENT—HOUSE WITH NINE ROOMS AND modern improvements, No. 337 Eighth st.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply 9d1

WANTED—A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE TO cook and do housework for a small family in a cottage; washing put out. Apply at 28 N. Ninth, near H.

FOUND—TWO PROMISSORY NOTES. THE owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. J. W. Gelbes, 1st and Washington. 9d1

WANTED—BY A MAN OF 4 YEARS' EXPERIence and a very extended acquaintance in the northwest, a position as traveling salesman. Address Traveler, care Oregonian. 9d1

ATTENTION DRESSMAKERS, MERCHANT Tailors—I have bought from Murphy, Grant & Co. one of buttons, silks and dress goods. I can give you goods at close figures. Take notice. H. E. Litt.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH ANY lady, young or old, with a view to matrimony, who will loan $250 to start business with. Address B. S., care Wedinger Balte, 4 Geary st., San Francisco. 9d1

A MAN AND WIFE DESIRES A PLACE TO work, either in town or on a farm, woman to do general housework, man to make himself generally useful. Wages reasonable. Address H. S., care Oregonian.

LAMPS—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF Lamps is now to be seen at the Chinaza Crockery Store, 81 Yamhill st., known as the "Ansonia Electric Lamp," which is non-explosive, and gives a brilliant light at small expense. 9d1f

WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUR COAL yard, cor. Fourth and E streets, to Messrs. L. Russell & Co., and bespeak for them a continuance of the patronage so freely bestowed upon us in the past. Orders for coal, coke, etc., can be left at our office as usual. THOMPSON, DEHART & CO.
Portland, Dec. 7, 1885. 9d3

OREGON OIL CLOTHING M'F'G CO.
No. 62 NORTH FIRST STREET. FACTORY McMillen's addition, East Portland. 9d

FAIR JEWELRY MADE TO order; elegant designs shown; prices reasonable. At 146 Sixth st., bet. Morrison and Alder, Portland, Or. 7d

[illegible] CALL ON OR SEND TO HIMES, 169-171 Second st. Legal Blanks, Book-Binding, Card Engraving.

WELLINGTON COAL.

J. E. TIBBETTS IS THE ONLY COAL DEALER north of San Francisco who is authorized to sell the favorite Wellington Coal. 150 tons has just arrived, and all orders left at his office, No. 102 First st., will receive prompt attention. Telephone 225. 9d5

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR.

THE S. S. GEN. MILES WILL LEAVE ASTORIA for Gray's Harbor Saturday, Dec. 12th. Freight will be received until the afternoon of Dec. 11th. J. H. D. GRAY.

"SANTA CLAUS
ON A LARK."
A Capital Christmas Story, by
WASHINGTON GLADDEN.
SEE THE CHRISTMAS ST. NICHOLAS.

L. RUSSELL & CO.,
[illegible]
(Successors to Thompson, DeHart & Co.)
COAL YARD COR. 4TH AND E.
Telephone No. 251.
Cannel Coal,
Scotch Splint Coal,
Wellington Coal,
Australian Coal,
Gas Coke, Lehigh Coal,
Foundry Coke,
Charcoal,
Kindlings,
Screenings.

PIN-CUSHIONS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
POCKET SAW-MILLS,
CABBAGE LEAVES,
Etc., etc., ALL GONE.
PRINCIPE
HAVANA STRIPED FILLED FIVE CENTS
CIGARS
In their places, manufactured in and for sale only by
ROSS SHARP, 227.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS
Money Orders.
This Company Issue Money Orders at the following Rates:
For $1 00 to $5 00.......5c Over $20 00 to $30 00....12c
Over $5 00 to $10 00.....8c Over $30 00 to $40 00....15c
Over $10 00 to $20 00....10c Over $40 00 to $50 00....20c
H. H. BROWNING, Supt.

WANTED—HELP.

NURSE GIRL WANTED AT 9 N. 9TH ST., between D and E. Call from 1 to 4. 9d3

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN WHO WILL take home washing for family of three. 154 Oak street. 9d2

WANTED—GIRL TO MAKE HERSELF USEful and not afraid of work. Inquire at No. 151 Oak st. 9d2

BARBERS—FIRST-CLASS BARBER CAN FIND steady employment; must be a sober man; good wages. Address Barber, care Oregonian. 9d1

WANTED—THREE FIRST CLASS FANCY goods salesmen and one window dresser. Address, giving references, E. Hartman & Co. 8d

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG MAN; none but those who mean business need apply. Call at room 6, 143½ First st. 2t

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED; ONE WHO UNderstands music preferred. Apply at Graham's Ferry, Clackamas County, Or. 7d3

A MIDDLE-AGED, NEAT WOMAN DESIRING a comfortable home, with small wages, and willing to assist a lady in doing her housework, can address No. 83, care Oregonian. 8d2

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen in city or country to take light work at their own homes; $3 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G CO., 294 Vine st., Cincinnati, O. 7d3

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN—WANTED—EXperienced salesmen with established trade to sell on commission, direct from factory, a line of men's and boys' medium priced hand and machine sewed shoes, in neat kid, dongola, calf, buff and veal; samples and price lists if ready. We make a fine calf shoe at a lower price than any of the so-called $3 shoes. Address, with references, stating territory wanted, P. O. Box 1311, Boston, Mass. 8d5

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, THOROUGH, well posted business man for Oregon and Washington; a permanency and liberal compensation if qualifications are satisfactory. Address P. O. Box 2321, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—AGENTS.

LADY AGENTS OF TACT WANTED FOR OUR bust and form development; no humbug; indorsed by physicians. Write for sealed descriptions and terms. Ray Med. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 15aim1

WANTED—GOOD, LIVE, ENERGETIC AGENTS in all towns of Oregon. For particulars call on or address M. E. Shelley, 115 4th st., Portland. 17d1m

APPLY AT ONCE FOR AN AGENCY FOR "LIFE of General Grant;" cut the only official, complete, reliable and richly illustrated work; don't be deceived by imitations; demand is immense; 500 agents wanted. Address A. L. BANCROFT & CO. San Francisco. 27tf

HILL'S MANUAL OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS Forms, revised; a complete manual for society, business, politics, information, cipher, brief, inclusive. The business man, the professional man, the mechanic, the laborer, everybody buys at sight and finds it indispensable; sales extraordinary. To secure territory, reliable agents must apply at once. A. L. BANCROFT & CO. 721 Market st., San Francisco. 4d1w

WANTED—LADY AGENTS WHO WISH TO canvass for a line of Ladies' and Children's furnishing goods that sell in every house at 100 per cent profit; send address with stamp. E. H. CAMPBELL & CO., 484 W. Randolph st. Chicago, Ill. 20n12t

$100 TO $300 A MONTH TO THE RIGHT man or woman. Mrs Cleveland's book, "Picturesque Washington," McGill's Lock Adjustable Album, our new Bibles, both versions Old and New Testaments, Webster's Dictionary, Atlases, "Encyclopedia Britannica," "Hill's Manual" revised. The best list of books for holiday trade in print. We are offering bottom terms for the holiday season. No time to lose. Investigate at once. A. L. BANCROFT & CO. San Francisco, Cal. 8d12

WANTED—A LADY POSSESSING PLENTY OF energy and undoubted integrity for every county in Oregon and Washington territory. If references are satisfactory, the business will be permanent and income assured. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN from the east as salesman in a business house; can give best of references. Address W. E. Locust, care P. O., city. 9d1

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, city or country, by a widow lady. Address Mrs. English, 325 Thirteenth, cor. Market. 9d3

A HOTEL MAN (MARRIED) WOULD TAKE A position as manager, assistant manager or clerk, city or country; would rent a furnished hotel; wages reasonable; business advancement prime object. Address Business, 133 Washington st., Portland.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRESPONDENCE IS SOLICITED WITH owners of large tracts of marketable timber and grazing lands; first class reference; we represent bona fide investors. Address GORDON & GRAFFEN, lock box 18, Harrisburg, Pa. 11d3d1w

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBtain a file of the Oregonian, a full one if possible. Any person having a file covering the period of a year or more may obtain a fair price for the same by reporting to the Oregonian office. 8d1w

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PIONEER WOOD yard. Will exchange for city real estate or farm land.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—PRICE $150 TO $200; cash; in the best retail business location. Address Assignee, care Oregonian. 1m

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED AND good paying saloon. For particulars inquire of P. Warren, City Brewery. 8d12

$400—PARTNER WANTED IN GOOD PAYing hotel business, or whole business will be sold at a reasonable figure. Address D., care Oregonian.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS IN EAST Portland, paying $4 to $5 per day; satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars apply to J. A. McCully, Lith, bet. 8th & 9th, East Portland. 6d12

A WELL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE—paying from $4 to $5 per day; object for selling is poor health. For further information apply at 171 Fourth st.

BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR SALE CHEAP, WITH house and two lots; a splendid business in a live town. For particulars address R. N. CAMPBELL, Shedd, Linn Co., Or. 24tf

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST AND MOST COMplete steam laundry north of San Francisco; fitted up with the excellent Troy laundry machinery and all modern improvements; doing a business of $1500 per month and having sufficient capacity for a business of $5500 per mo. The above place will be sold at a large sacrifice if applied for at once. Apply to BASLER BROS., P. O. Box 83, Seattle, W. T. 18d1m

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE ALAMEDA PROPERTY FOR sale or exchange for Portland property. Address or call at 105 East Park st., city. 6d3

FOR SALE—ONE CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT IN Couch addition, at a bargain; price $1100. J. W. OGILBEE, Real Estate Agent, northeast corner of Washington and First sts.

A GOOD AND CHEAP HOME WITHIN REACH of everyone.—I offer for sale a limited number of lots in Smith's addition to East Portland, adjoining Tibbett's addition at $100 each payable in installments of $5 per month; size of lots 50x100 feet; title perfect. H. H. OATMAN, 114 First street. 22d1m

FOR SALE—FARM OF 160 ACRES, ALL TILLAble and fenced, 80 acres under cultivation; log house, barn and all necessary outbuildings, also large living well on place; 7 miles from Goldendale, W. T., and 6 miles from Centerville, W. T. Price $3000; can give warranty deed. This is a rare bargain for any one. Address Isaac Clark, Centerville, W. T. 5d2

I OFFER FOR SALE FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS, for cash, a tract of improved level ground, just suited for a garden spot, lying about half way between East Portland and Vancouver, on the main road between the two cities. The tract consists of eight acres, inclosed in a good fence and ready for the plow. Now is the season for preparing ground for early spring gardening. An undivided one-half interest will be sold and the remainder rented, if so desired. Apply to ED. F. LEWIS, P.O. Box 684, Portland, Or. 7d

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY AND country property. Apply to the Dundee Mortgage Co., 40 Second st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FROM $2000 TO $4000 ON city property for one, two or three years. Inquire of S. SIMON, 197½ First st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON short or long time. B. GOLDSMITH, Money Broker. 26n tf

TO LOAN—ON CITY PROPERTY FOR LONG term of years; $1000, $1500, $2000 and $5000, by H. B. OATMAN, No. 114 First st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON household furniture, without removal; notes discounted. A. J. WELCH, Attorney at Law, 125½ First st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS DONKEY ENgine, 6x12, vertical, nearly new. For particulars inquire at Ferrell, Front st. 26d12

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS NEW 3½-TON gooseneck truck at Union Carriage Factory, cor. Fourth and Madison sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH KID GLOVE FACTORY—LADIES', gents', and children's fine kid gloves made to order. F. BOECKLER, 131 First st.

WM. GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot water heating a specialty. Corner Third and Alder sts., Portland.

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

AMES & DETRICK—BAGS, BAGGING, TWINES, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oil Clothing, etc., 111 Front st., Portland, Or. 2d1m

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express
MONEY ORDERS.

CHEAP, CONVENIENT AND SAFE. FOR ANY amount, $1 and upward. Payable either "to Bearer" or "to Order" at 3,000 places in the Eastern and Western States, the Territories, Pacific States and Canada. They can be deposited in banks. Can be remitted in letters as Exchange, upon the large cities of the United States. Safer than money for the traveler. Receipts given and Money Refunded if Orders should be lost. Positively No Risk.
Sold at All Offices of Wells, Fargo & Co. in the United States.
RATES.
From $1 to $5....5 cents Over $20 to $30....12 cents
Over 5 to 10....8 cents Over 30 to 40....15 cents
Over 10 to 20....10 cents Over 40 to 50....20 cents
DUDLEY EVANS, Supt.

EVERDING & FARRELL,
PRODUCE DEALERS.
Feed & Grain of All Kinds
Also, STAPLE GROCERIES.
Portland, Or.

Schlitz Bottled Beer.
Orders left at Schlitz Fountain, Second and Washington, for the Joseph Schlitz Milwaukee Bottled Beer will be promptly delivered. 2d1m

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING apartments. 312 First st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, SINGLE OR en suite, at 132 Washington st. 27n1m

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, Southwest cor. Yamhill and First sts. 2dtf

FOR RENT—FINELY SITUATED FRONT ALcove room, suitable for two persons; bath and fire if desired. No. 86 N. West Park st. 1dtf

FOR RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping. Apply at 83 Morrison st.

FURNISHED ROOMS AT 83 SEVENTH ST., near Taylor. 1dtf

FOR RENT—A SUIT OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with free bath, suitable for light housekeeping; wood and lights included. Call 304 Yamhill st.

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—ROOMS FOR rent, with fire, by the day, week or month; at moderate prices, at 229½ First st. bet. Salmon and Main.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; GAS, BATH, etc., convenient to street cars. Inquire at 294 Morrison st., cor. of Fourth. 1ntf

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS ON CAR line, furnished or unfurnished. Address Enough, care Oregonian. 8d2

FOR RENT—EIGHT-ROOM COTTAGE ON CORner of Fifteenth and C sts. Apply at Room 16, Dekum building. 8d5

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT HOUSE OF TEN rooms; modern improvements, and finest of order; $35 per month. P. W. GILLETTE, 22 Stark st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 211 MAIN STREET, 10 rooms; also furnished rooms. Inquire at No. 229 Ninth st. 1dtf

FOR RENT—ELEGANT DWELLING, CENTRALly located, 9 rooms, bath, and all modern conveniences. Apply at 20 Ash st. bet. Second and Third.

FOR RENT—STORE ON SOUTH SIDE MORRIson st. between Third and Fourth, now occupied by Mozart. Inquire P. J. Mann, 64 Third st. 2ntf

FOR RENT—IN THE BEST PART OF THE city, one block from street cars, new 6-roomed cottage, with bath and all modern improvements; rent cheap. Apply to Moffett & Andrews, 1 Washington st.

FOR RENT—A LODGING HOUSE, CONTAINing 22 rooms; centrally located, and furniture for sale at a very low figure. Inquire of PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, 7 Washington st. 2ntf

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—15-HORSE STEAM POWER AND building; necessary ground room and free water. Apply to F. Bijou, 12th and Jefferson sts., or J. A. Child & Co., Second and Morrison sts. 6d1w

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED BARBER SHOP, Southeast corner of First and Mill sts. Inquire 107 Washington st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

ROOM AND BOARD, $25 PER MONTH; TABLE board, 3 meals, $5 per week. At Mrs Lane's, 139 6th.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTES DISCOUNTED AND SECURITIES PURchased by S. Goldsmith, Money Broker.

REMOVAL—ROBERT KEBORE, MERCHANT Tailor has removed to No. 73 Oak st., near First. Give him a call.

TONG WA FAT, 70 SECOND STREET—CONtractor for Chinese labor, wholesale dealers in Chinese goods. AH LUM, Manager. 2n1m

DIVORCES, WHERE JUST CAUSE EXISTS, obtained for a reasonable fee; all inquiries in reference thereto answered without charge. Address Lawyer, P. O. Box 330, Portland. 3dtf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—NOTICE IS hereby given that the firm of Welch Bros., druggists, was dissolved Nov. 25th by mutual consent, Mr. T. H. Welch retiring from the firm. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name of W. B. Welch.
W. B. WELCH,
THOS. WELCH.
5d4

BRITISH BARK VIOLA, CAPTAIN PRICE, from Esquimalt, B.C.—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. JOHN REID & CO., Cons.

TAKE NOTICE—ANOTHER CAR LOAD OF Reformed goods just received. Black Walnut Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets, Bedsteads, Extension and Dining Tables, Center Tables, etc. etc., at prices that defy competition; easy payments if desired. FORBES & WHEELER, 211 First st.

SCHOOL TAXES—THE TAXES OF SCHOOL District No. 1, for 1885, are now due and payable at the office of the clerk, No. 11 Stark st. The same will become delinquent after Dec. 19, 1885. The taxpayers are requested to pay as promptly as possible, as the district is much in need of money. The clerk will be on hand each day to receive taxes from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., Friday evenings excepted. By order of the board. T. STEUBLE, Clerk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, October 26, 1885.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Ainsworth National Bank of Portland, in the City of Portland, in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking; now, therefore,

I, Henry W. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Ainsworth National Bank, of Portland, in the City of Portland, in the County of Multnomah, and State of Oregon, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section 5169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of October, 1885. [Sd 3197.]
HENRY W. CANNON, Comptroller of the Currency.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

F. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, 30 Front street.

C. CAESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants, 30 North Front street, Portland

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants; agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—J. G. MILLER, W. H. WEST, commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 117 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale produce and shipping and commission merchants, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.

W. S. MASON, WHOLESALE GROCER AND commission merchant. Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st., Portland, Or.

SLADDEN & CHURCH COMMISSION MERchants in country produce, butter, cheese, dried and green fruits. 73 Front st., Portland, Or. 26ntf

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts. Portland. Or

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF hides, pelts, furs, wool, and tallow and general commission merchant; consignments solicited. No. 8 Third street. P. O. box 703, Portland, Oregon. 18mtf

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried, and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins. 122 Front st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT, FARM & MILL MACHINERY, Shipman Engines, Oils, Brass Goods, Inspirators, Pumps, Belts, etc. Foot of Morrison st., Portland.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery 8 and 10 Front st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Carson Pitt's Thresher, Haines Header, Schuttler Wagons; Front, First and Vine sts.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc., portable and stationary engines, saw mills and grist mill machinery a specialty, rubber and leather belting.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants 83 and 85 Front st. Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 66 and 68 Front street, Portland, Or.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. cor Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS—WOODBURY LOWERY, ATTORNEY at law and Solicitor of Patents, 637 F st., N. W., Washington, D. C. Refers by permission to Charles Elliott, Esq., City Superintendent Spring Valley Water Works, San Francisco, Cal.; C. G. Jennings, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Union Block, Portland, Oregon.

ZERA SNOW, ATTORNEY, ROOMS 5 AND 6, First National Bank building, Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

B. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware: 76 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 100 FRONT ST., importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Findings, Etc.

SAWMILL MACHINERY & ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 91, 93 Front st., Portland, Or. We have manufactured the greater part of this class of machinery in use on the coast, and our long experience and valuable patents enable us to fully supply the wants of mill men.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPOUND CYLINDER & LUBRICATING OIL.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 91, 93 Front st., Portland, Or., Agents. These lubricants are largely used in San Francisco, throughout California, the East, England and Australia, etc. They are unequaled in efficiency and economy.

MACHINISTS.

TURENMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED 1861. Portland, Or.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

TEGELE, CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS; 83 and 85 Front st., Portland, Or

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

[illegible] & [illegible], 144 SECOND ST., Portland and 37 Market st., San Francisco.

AUCTION AND CO

S. L. N. GILMAN,
GILMAN & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission
No. 42 First St., bet. Pine and
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Vehicles days—Tuesdays & Fridays,

REGULAR AUCTION
—OF—
Household Furniture,
We will sell at our salesroom, No. 42 First
ON FRIDAY, NOV. 11, at 10 A
The Furniture of Residence
Household Furniture of Every
GILMAN & CO.,

A. B. RICHARDSON
AUCTIONEER—Office No. 12 Wash

[illegible]

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
NEW YORK JEWELRY
No. 107 First St., Portland,

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE
A. F. GROSS.........
PAQUITA!
TO-NIGHT Hit of the Season!
Great success of the Morrison Dramatic
Thursday, Dec. 10, Last performance
HAZEL KIRKE.
Friday, Dec. 11th..............THE GALLEY SLAVE
Saturday and Sunday—Last two farewell performances of the great English Drama, LIGHT
Saturday Matinee—PAQUITA.

NEW MARKET THEATER.
J. P. HOWE, Lessee and Manager.
Four Nights and SATURDAY MATINEE, commencing Wednesday, Dec. 9th.
CHARLES L. DAVIS,
World Renowned
[illegible]
Celebrated Operatic, Solo, Orchestra and Challenge Band. New Scenery. 100 Laughs in
Reserved Seats on Sale at Prentice's,
Prices—Dress and Parquette, $1; Gallery, 50c.
Free list entirely suspended during this engagement.

SMOKING
JACKETS
—AND—
Dressing
Robes
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
If you wish to see a
COMPLETE LINE
Of American, French and English
Garments, call on or before
Thursday, Dec. 10.
Jones Bros.
111 First st.

CITY ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE City Assessment Roll of the City of Portland has been filed in the office of the Auditor and Clerk of the City of Portland, for the year 1886, and will remain open until January 1, 1886, to which time all applications for correction thereon must be made and filed. Particular attention is called to the following extract from Ordinance 2928: "Any person feeling himself aggrieved by assessment, valuation or listing of property may apply to the Committee on Ways and Means for revision of the same. Such application shall consist of all the property subject to taxation for city purposes, owned by and in the hands of or under control of the applicant, and a concise statement of the particular item or items claimed to be erroneously assessed, which said application shall in all cases be verified by the oath or affirmation of the applicant, and must be filed with the Auditor and Clerk before the 1st day of January following the date of the filing of the assessment roll."
B. L. NORDEN, Auditor and Clerk.
Portland, Oregon, Nov. 28, 1885.

NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned Receiver, that on the 21st day of December A. D. 1885, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, by and in accordance with an order of court made and entered on the 7th day of December, 1885, in the case of J. Aloos vs. M. Baum and Brandes, composing the firm of Baum, Brandes & Co., I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all of the following described property: The business, together with the good will thereof, and the fixtures, furniture and stock thereof, of that certain business heretofore known as "Alisky, Baum & Co.'s," now carried on by the firm of Baum, Brandes & Co., at No. 145 First street, between Alder and Morrison streets, on the west side of said First street, in the city of Portland, Multnomah County, State of Oregon; the same being the well and popularly known ice cream, confectionery and refreshment parlors.
Portland, Dec. 7, 1885. R. B. CURRY, Receiver.
T. A. [illegible], Att'y for Plaintiff.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
OF PORTLAND.
CORNER OF STARK AND FIRST STREETS.
Over Ladd & Tilton's BANK.
MEMBERSHIP OPEN TO AL
Over 12,000 Volumes and 1 Papers and Periodicals.
Monthly Dues, $1; Quarterly, $2, and Yearly, $4.50.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM M. LADD,	ADDISON C. GIBBS,
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER,	C. H. LEWIS,
MATTHEW P. DEADY,	M. W. FECHHEIMER,
H. W. CORBETT,	HENRY FAILING,
E. S. KEARNEY,	R. H. LAMSON.

MATTHEW P. DEADY..........President
HENRY FAILING..........Vice President
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER..........[illegible]
M. W. FECHHEIMER..........Cor. Sec'y
HENRY A. OXER..........Librarian and Sec.

W. & A. GILBEY,
Wine Growers, Distillers,
London, Dublin, Edinburgh.
Champagne, Cognac L'or, Extrait de qualite;
Castle F Cognac, France.
Castle A Sauterne, France.
Castle Grand Madeira.
Castle 1 Spanish Port and Sherry.
Castle Quinine and Sherry.
Castle Grand Irish and Scotch Whiskey.
Castle Orange Bitters.
W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,
68 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC
—AND—
THE PACIFIC EXPRESS
Are now located in their
NEW OFFICE,
Cor. First and Pine Sts.......
H. H. BROWNING,

ENGLISH ROCK SALT
In Large Lumps.
Used everywhere, and the most suitable and economical for a salt lick for stock.
FOR SALE BY
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE &

HOLIDAY CANDIES!
AT CHAS. A. MONELL'S
New Confectionery
151 Third St., near Morrison
Full variety at all times, from the plainest made to the finest French
Specially favorable terms made for fairs and festivals or private parties.

A. J. GIESY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Rooms 18 and 19 Mulkey Building, between Main and Salmon
Office Hours—10 to 12, 2 to 4, 7 to 8.

The Oregonian

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 8.—6:40 P. M

Place of Observation.	Hig't of Bar.	Ch'ge last 8 H'rs.	Ther.	Wind Direction.	R'n fall inch	St of W
Portland	[illegible]	—.08	42	S.	.08	[illegible]
Olympia	[illegible]	—.08	40	S.	.02	[illegible]
Roseburg	[illegible]	—.08	48	Calm.	.01	[illegible]
Red Bluff	[illegible]	—.05	50	N	.00	[illegible]
Sacramento	[illegible]	—.03	47	SE	.00	[illegible]
Fort Canby	[illegible]	—.03	44	S	.29	[illegible]
Tatoosh	[illegible]	—.06	42	E	.03	[illegible]
Spokane	[illegible]	—.01	38	W	.00	[illegible]
Walla Walla	....	....	42	SW	.00	[illegible]

Minimum thermometer, 37; maximum, 45.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Heron to arrive over the Northern clfic: Chas. W. Dretzel, Mrs. B. H. Daggi Jesse Knowland, Joseph Hawley, C. F. W Neimer, P. L. Kolapper, J. E. Grossman, w and child, Geo. L. Scott, H. T. Poppleton, M. Chase and sister, Major Chas. P. Mary H. Coffin, and twenty immigrants.

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BRIEF MENTION.

The "Alvin Joslin" comedy company at New Market to-night.

The funeral services of Mrs. A. M. Elli will be held at her late residence at 11 o'cl this morning.

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The famous $7000 watch and handsome d monds of Charles L. Davis, "Alvin Joslin," w be on exhibition to-day and all this week in W. Prentiss & Co's window.

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Mrs. M. Hampson will speak at the prepa tory meeting to be held at the First Presbyter church this evening at 7:30. Christians more especially invited. All are welcome.

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E. C. Benson, a carpenter, arrested Mond morning on a warrant from Justice Bu court accusing him of the larceny of a squa from William Bruce, had a trial by a jury y terday and was promptly acquitted. Benso friends express an opinion that it was a piece spitework on Bruce's part.

PERSONAL.

Geo. H. Johnson of Seattle called at our N York office on the 1st inst.

Rev. F. R. Marvin and wife sailed from N York Thursday, December 3, for Europe by White Star steamship Germanic. They w spend most of the winter in Italy and Gree and in the early spring Mr. Marvin will Egypt and Palestine.

MORE WATER.

There being considerable inquiry concerni water and water power, I invite examination Gordon's falls, about 100 rods west of Multi mah falls, giving 400 cubic feet per minute of pure spring water as possible, from an elevati sufficient for all purposes, with ample room building a good steamboat landing. W. GORDON, Fourth street, between E and F, E Portland.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Towne & Moore, photographers, are mak life-size portraits from all orders received bef Christmas for $25 each. Free-hand crayons, ma from any kind of picture, life size, for $50 ea Orders for Christmas should be given as soon possible. E. W. Moore, crayon artist. First mium for best photographic work at Mechan fair.

Don't be Hasty!

The climax comes last. The finest and b Xmas goods will be opened later, therefore do be hasty in making your selections, but remem our suggestion and place. New goods. New signs. W. M. WISDOM.

Druggist and dealer in fine goods, corner Fi and Stark streets.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Can find at our store the finest line of cutl in the city. Ladies' fine knives, scissors a scissor sets, gents' pocket knives, razors, e manicure instruments. W. M. Wisdom, drugg and dealer in fine goods, cor. First and Stark s

CRAYON PORTRAITS.

After Jan. 1st, 1886, $30, if ordered befo $25. *No Solar Prints used.* Perfect satisfacti guaranteed. MRS. N. F. M. THROP, Crayon A tist, 228 Taylor st. Pupil (E. W. MOORE).

CHRISTMAS CARDS in great profusion and el gant bound gift books, plush albums, mus rolls, gold pens, prayer books, elegant scr books at WILEY B. ALLEN'S new Book an Music Store, 211 First street.

NOW READY.

The second "series" of our picture cards a now ready for distribution. A set with each purchase. W. M. WISDOM, druggist and dealer fine goods, corner First and Stark street.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Call on Unc Meyers and examine his stock of diamond e rings, pins, rings, etc., from $10 up—and watch he almost gives away; 189 First street, betwe Yamhill and Taylor.

Drug Store for Sale.

A drug store in Portland, doing a good bu iness, for sale. Address "Drugs," care OREGO NIAN.

WHY SMOKE CABBAGE LEAVES?

Buy genuine Tansill's Punch 5c cigars fro Plummer & Byerly, druggists, First and Main.

Bill Nye will lecture at Masonic hall, Thursd evening, December 10, under the auspices Lincoln Post, of Walla Walla. Reserved seats Prentice's.

Hanuka Festival

By the Sabbath school children of the Congreg tion Ahavai Sholum this evening at 7 o'clo Public cordially invited.

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L. B. Lindsey has leased the fat stock buildin where he will board all kinds of stock at very chea rates.

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Illuminated Plaques, something new and prett at Sanborn, Vail & Co.'s, 172 First street.

The Cheapest place in the city to buy Books an Stationery is at Edward Dekum & Co.'s.

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BUSINESS ITEMS.

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Go to Keith's for oysters.

Hunting boats for rent. Waukegan Boat House.

E. P. HEROY'S Sewing Machine Office, 102½ Mor son street.

Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, No. 167 Third Portland Or.

GOLD saved in selecting Christmas Cards at Shan han's Art Gallery.

FOR a Truss or Elastic Stocking, try Knight, Druggist, No. 72 Morrison street.

WOVEN WIRE spring beds. George M. Parker, Fifth street. Trade supplied.

BURGLARS FOILED.—Use Invisible Electric M ting; outfit, $10. Sold by Dayton & Hall.

Ferguson & Fullilove, successors to Ferguson Davis, hair-cutting parlors, No. 90 First st.

Oregon Kidney Tea, Nature's own true remedy, Oregon Kidney Tea cures all kidney diseases.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, Washington st., leads all. Oysters in every style.

Advice to Mothers.

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The Oregonian.

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Portland	[illegible]	—08	42	S	.08	Cl'dy
Olympia	[illegible]	—08	40	S	.03	Cl'dy
Roseburg	[illegible]	—08	43	Calm	.01	Lt Rn
Red Bluff	[illegible]	—05	50	N	.00	Fair
Sacramento	[illegible]	—03	47	SE	.00	Cl'dy
Fort Canby	[illegible]	—03	41	S	.20	Cl'dy
Tatoosh	[illegible]	—06	42	E	.03	Cl'dy
Spokane	[illegible]	—01	30	W	.00	Clear
Walla Walla	....	....	42	SW	.00	Cl'dy

Minimum thermometer, 37; maximum, 45.

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MORE WATER.

There being considerable inquiry concerning water and water power, I invite examination of Johnson's falls, about 100 rods west of Multnomah falls, giving 400 cubic feet per minute of as pure spring water as possible, from an elevation sufficient for all purposes, with ample room for building a good steamboat landing. W. S. JOHNSON, Fourth street, between K and L, East Portland.

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Thwaite & Moore, photographers, are making lifesize portraits from all orders received before Christmas for $25 each. Free-hand crayons made from any kind of picture, life size, for $50 each. Orders for Christmas should be given as soon as possible. E. W. MOORE, crayon-artist. First premium for best photographic work at Mechanics' fair.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

REMEMBERED FOR THEIR MONEY.—Let a stranger die penniless in this far-off land, the chances are 100 to 1 that he will be buried in the Potter's field at the county expense, and he will be forgotten as soon as he is under ground. But let him leave an estate, real or personal, the published news will reach a lot of relatives, though thousands and thousands of miles away, and that man will not be forgotten until his money has been received and spent. Less than ten days after poor Maurice J. Smith blew his brains out at A-street dock, on a hot afternoon in the summer of last year, THE OREGONIAN received three letters from the East from people who claimed to be relatives of Smith, asking what had become of his property, and to whom they should apply to secure it. A similar case was that of Frank Jeron, a French Canadian who fell from the Alaska steamer California April 1, 1876, and was drowned in the Willamette. His case is recalled by a letter THE OREGONIAN received this week from a minister in Acton Vale, Quebec, who makes inquiries as to the estate of the young man. He had $2000 in gold on his person when he was drowned. The minister stated that an old lady who claimed to be Jeron's mother desired the information and hoped, though nearly ten years had elapsed, she might still secure the money. Shortly after the accident an account of it was republished from this paper by several Canadian journals, and no fewer than twelve different persons wrote to the administrator here, claiming the estate. It required almost endless correspondence, voluminous documents from Dominion courts, and more than a year's time to settle definitely who should receive the money. Finally it was paid over by Mr. A. Labbe, the administrator, to Archbishop Blanchet, who held a power of attorney from Jeron's father. And now after a lapse of more than eight years since the estate was settled, another claimant comes. If any young man without relatives on this coast wants to be remembered after death, he will do well to save up a few hundred dollars.

UNREMUNERATIVE CITY HOLDINGS.—Auditor Norden is now engaged, at the request of Councilman Fleidner, in making out a list of property sold from time to time for delinquent taxes and purchased by the city. The making out of this list is probably a preliminary step to taking some action in regard to securing some revenue from this property. The city is quite an extensive property owner, having bought at delinquent tax sales about 100 lots, many of which have substantial improvements upon, in one case a fine three-story house. The city has invested considerable money in this property but receives no income therefrom. Some legislation is evidently badly needed in the matter. The council some time since passed a resolution instructing the city attorney to look after that property and to take steps to collect rents, but nothing has since been heard of the matter. When the county buys in property sold for delinquent taxes the tax and costs are made a lien upon the property and it cannot be sold until this lien is canceled. But the city appears to buy property and pay for it and allow the owner to retain possession of it and will probably pay his taxes for him and takes no steps to recover the money paid out or to collect rent. It is to be hoped that when the list of this property is complete something will be done in the matter which will enable the city to get back the money expended or some income therefrom, as the city is in need of money at present.

TOO MANY MEN RESPONSIBLE.—The attention of a city official was yesterday called to an obstructed gutter, which caused the water to flow down the middle of a street. "It is the duty of the chief of police to attend to that," was the reply. "Well, whose duty is it to look after that bad sidewalk," was asked. "That comes under the care of the superintendent of streets." "And whose duty is it to see that these piles of dirt left from setting electric light poles are cleared away?" "Oh! that is for the superintendent of street cleaning to look after." It would appear from this that there are plenty of officers to keep the streets in order, but the case in which some of them are, puts one in mind of the old adage, "too many cooks spoils the broth." Plumbers and others tear up the streets and lay pipes and then endeavor to get all the dirt back in the excavations without tamping it. The result is bumps, hillocks and hollows in the streets and as one official remarked, "In a few years our macadamized streets will resemble the lava beds in southern Oregon." When streets are torn up some one should see that they are put in good order and no fear or favor should be shown.

MAN DROWNED.—A little before 12 o'clock Monday night the watchman on board the steamer Telephone, lying at the foot of Morrison street, heard the sound of a splash, and running to the bow of the boat with his lantern discovered that a man had fallen into the river. His first move was to throw the man a line, which he did several times, but the drowning man either was unable to see or too weak to grasp it, and, in as short a time as it takes to relate it, sank to rise no more alive. Some men connected with the Joseph Kellogg, who had just returned from the theater, and the watchman of the Fleetwood were close by at the time the accident occurred, but were unable to render any assistance. Who the unfortunate man was may never be known, nor whether or not it was a case of accidental drowning or a case of suicide. It is probably the latter, however, for as yet none of the employes of the steamers that land at the Morrison street wharf have been reported missing, and it is hardly likely that a stranger would go prowling along the water front at midnight, unless he was not in his right senses.

DAIRYMEN'S MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Northwest Coast Dairy association took place yesterday at the Grand Army hall in this city. There was a fair attendance and much interest was evinced by those present. This being the time for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the retiring officers made verbal reports, which showed the association to be in a flourishing condition, and all seemed satisfied with the progress that had been made. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, J. B. Knapp, of Portland, re-elected; 1st vice-president, Thomas Paulsen, of Garden Home, re-elected; 2d vice-president, W. V. Baker, of Portland; recording secretary, P. C. A. Heilmann, of Reedville; corresponding secretary, A. Luelling, of Milwaukie; treasurer, Plimpton Kelly, of East Portland, re-elected. Pertinent and interesting remarks were made by several members, and the meeting adjourned late in the afternoon subject to call of executive board.

ONLY ONE CHARGE SUSTAINED.—The Chinaman, Ah Sing, who broke into Walker & Thayer's last Sunday morning, had an examination yesterday before Police Judge Dement, and was held to answer. On the charge of stealing two pistols out of one of the windows of W. L. Curry's gun store he was acquitted, his honor being of the opinion that the charge was not sustained by the evidence submitted. The weapons were recovered by Officer Barry from a Chinese pawnbroker to whom they had been pledged, but it was not shown that Sing was the man who pawned them and Ah Ki, the broker, persisted that he would not be able to recognize the man he loaned the money on the pistols, if he should see him. On this showing there was nothing left but to dismiss the case, although the pawn ticket for the revolvers was found and taken from the person of the accused by Capt. Grizzmacher.

LEN YEN HELD TO ANSWER.—Len Yen, the murderous heathen who attempted to shoot a couple of holes through Wah Hah, had a preliminary examination in the police court yesterday on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Nothing different from the statement of the affair heretofore published developed itself other than that Wah Hah, who was walking in the middle of the street, did not see Len Yen until after the first shot was fired, when he ran after him and did not see Yen shoot at him on the second occasion. Mr. Mulkey, the defendant's attorney, stated that he had no testimony to offer, and Len Yen was consequently held to answer before the grand jury, with his bonds fixed at $500. Wah Hah, the complainant, has also been put under bonds to guarantee his appearance when the case comes up for trial before the upper court.

SHEEP THIEVES ARRESTED.—Deputy Sheriff Eddy of Umatilla county yesterday arrested John and Robert Rooney, two sheep thieves, just as they were getting off the overland express train on its arrival at East Portland. The sheep were stolen and disposed of in Umatilla county, and Sheriff Eddy, who has been on the lookout for the Rooney boys, was on the train coming down and observed them on board it at Rooster Rock. He waited until the train pulled in to the depot, when he took the Rooney boys in charge and escorted them to the county jail for safe keeping. He will start for Pendleton with them to-day. Both are young men and are supposed to be sheep herders.

STABLE LEASED FOR THE CITY.—The committee on streets has leased the Northern Pacific express company's stable on I street, between Eighth and Ninth, for the use of the city horses. The price paid is $45 per month and the lease is for one year with the privilege of taking it for another year if desired. This will be a great improvement over the old stable and the location is also much more convenient. The city now owns sixteen horses, half of which are at present out at pasture on Sauvie's island.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR

CHRISTMAS

WE OFFER

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

—AND—

THE LOWEST PRICES

(A Fact which a Single Visit Proves)

In the following lines:

DOLLS, ALBUMS, VASES,
TOYS, XMAS CARDS, BISQUES,
WAGONS, TOY BOOKS, MOTTO CUPS

SILVER WARE!

CLOCKS.

PLUSH CASES,
CUFF AND COLLAR SETS,
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF SETS,
MANICURE SETS, TOILET SETS,
SHAVING SETS,
ORNAMENTS AND NOVELTIES
OF ALL KINDS.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR

OUR PAMPHLET,

"[illegible]"

Issued This Week,

May be had on application

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

A FEW SPECIALTIES:

Elegant Satin Fan, hand-painted, large size, olive wood handle	1.00
Gents' Alligator Collar and Cuff set, complete	1.00
Child's Case, containing fork, napkin ring, silver plated	1.5[illegible]
Elegant Plush Card Case, two packs	[illegible]
Sealing Sets, complete—wax, candles and seal	[illegible]

5c DOLLS
10c DOLLS
25c DOLLS
50c DOLLS
75c DOLLS
$1.00 DOLLS

Special Inducements to Doll Purchasers This Week.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

Get Our Pamphlet,

"What to Buy."

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR

162 First St., next to corner of Morrison,
10 and Morrison St.

COHEN, DAVIS & CO.

Get Our Pamphlet,

"What to Buy."

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT ELLENSBURG.—A correspondent of the Walla Walla *Journal*, writing from Ellensburg, says: "On Monday a shooting affray occurred in the New Corner saloon, between Thomas Donnelly and Mr. Wallace. Donnelly is a carpenter by trade and Wallace is the proprietor of the Cascade hotel. It seems that Donnelly has been boarding at the Cascade hotel for some time and was in arrears to a considerable extent, and, both gentlemen happening to meet in the saloon, Mr Wallace asked Donnelly if he could not pay his bill, whereupon Donnelly became very indignant and started in to whip Mr. Wallace, who, after receiving several severe blows, shot his assailant without drawing his pistol from his pocket. The ball entered near the groin and struck a bone and then glanced around and lodged in the flesh, causing only a flesh wound."

LIGHTHOUSE MATTERS.—Capt. C. Sebree, of the lighthouse service, leaves in a short time for San Francisco on business connected with his department. The principal object of his visit will be to make an inspection of the steamer Manzanita, which is to be assigned to this district as soon as the new lighthouse tender Madrona arrives at the Bay City from the East, probably in about six weeks. The Manzanita has been undergoing a complete overhauling, consisting of repairing, refurnishing and new boilers. Capt. Sebree intends going over on the sound for a few days, and also wishes to make an official visit to Tillamook station. The Manzanita takes the place of the Shubrick and will be in Capt. Sebree's charge.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A TO-BE BRIDE.—Miss Ella Staggs, who was to have been married Tuesday last to Mr. Ewing, has suddenly disappeared to parts unknown, says the Arlington *Enterprise*. She left here on the previous Wednesday's train for The Dalles, ostensibly to prepare herself for the forthcoming marriage, but got off at Grant's, where it is reported she was married to another. A note to her was-to-have-been husband informed him of her treachery, and conveyed the intelligence that she had slipped to California. It is reported that she borrowed $125 from her intended, and $200 from a well known stock man before leaving, telling them she was going to get her wardrobe with the money.

VAGRANT DISPOSED OF.—A strong, healthy-looking fellow named Deane was in the police dock yesterday to answer to the charge of roaming around the lower end of town at all hours of the night. Policemen Belcher and Griffin gave evidence that Deane made a habit of picking up drunken men, and to the best of their knowledge and belief he "did one up the other night," or in other words, robbed him. Deane made the lame excuse to the effect that a certain machinist in a foundry could prove his good character. As the accommodating machinist did not happen to be present, Judge Dement settled matters by giving Deane ten days.

FANCY PIGEONS.—Norwood Curry has lately received from the East a lot of fancy breeds of pigeons, among which are white fantails, white pouters, black tumblers, carriers, etc. They came by express, and the charges were more than the first cost of the birds, but Mr. Curry has already had an offer for them which would afford him a handsome profit on the transaction. The birds are twice the finest lot of pigeons ever received here. They will be sent into the country, where they can live in peace and multiply and increase without danger from the traps and snares which would be spread for their capture here.

COPED SUCCESSFULLY WITH TRAMPS.—At Wallula four tramps stole some chickens from a restaurant keeper and then bought some bread, begged some salt and borrowed a bucket. The restaurant man followed them to their lair, where he found them cooking his chickens. He shot at one who started to run, captured the whole gang, marched them down to his place, made them cut up a cord of wood and then leave town. That is a decided sight better than the police can do with tramps here.

CHANGE OF EDITORS.—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, of the First Baptist church of this city, has assumed editorial control of the denominational journal the *Baptist Beacon*. It is now issued in Portland instead of McMinnville. The retiring editor, Rev. G. J. Burchett, speaks many good words for his successor. After the first of January the name of the paper will be changed to the *North Pacific Baptist*, its name defining at once its mission and its field.

A. O. U. W. AT YAKIMA.—H. F. Jones, of this city, deputy grand master of the A. O. U. W., was recently in Yakima, W. T., for the purpose of establishing a lodge of this order. It requires twenty members to secure a charter, and Dr. C. E. Beebe and W. W. Chapman, of Yakima, who have the matter of organization in hand, have already obtained the signatures of twelve persons to the petition to the grand lodge.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria;
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria;
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria;
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

149 First St., Portland, Or.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

NO PAIN. BREATHE VITALIZED AIR. EASTERN PRICES. EASTERN DENTISTS. SEVENTEEN ROOMS. STARK ST. BET 1st & 2nd. ROOM 64. UNION BLOCK.

DR. NEWCASTLE, DENTIST—EASTERN prices. 167 1st st.

GONE TO REST.

A Serene Ending to a Pure and Exemplary Life.

Mrs. A. M. Ellinger, relict of the late Dr. Ellinger, died in this city on Monday last at the ripe age of 66 years. She was born at Spartansburg, South Carolina, in January, 1811, and was the daughter of Gen. Thos. J. Moore, who fought with distinction in the war of 1812, and represented the Spartansburg district in congress for a term of sixteen years. In 1872 she came to Oregon with her husband, whom she has survived about five years. Since his death she has made her home with her son-in-law, Col. W. H. Effinger, at the corner of Washington and Eleventh streets. For years her kindly old face, surmounted with snowy cap and silvery tresses, has cast its kindly smile at the passer-by, and more than one has tarried and looked over his shoulder at the placid old face, whose serene glance told that her heart had forgotten the cares of earth and laid up its treasures in the better land.

No wasting atrophy of a long protracted illness made her womanhood's thrice told years a burden to her. God had remembered her exemplary life and rewarded its worthy actions with an almost painless death. As she sank to rest in her far western home, the hoary sentinel across the river looked down complacently upon the broad vista of mountain, river, lake and plain; while afar to the east, the sunset's reddening embers were glowing in ruddy beauty over her girlhood's abode in the ever beautiful valley of the Shenandoah. She had lived in toil, loving her race and remembering herself least of all. She died in peace, forgotten by none and loved by all who met her. She had always led a devoutly religious life, and it is not only made her cheerful but caused her to infuse her spirit of cheerfulness into the hearts of all who met her. She has gone but her loving presence has not flown, and her pure example still is cherished by those who bow to the Master's rod as they remember his words of consolation, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

M.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts., San Francisco.

MUST BE SOLD!

Before Jan. 1st on account of having to vacate the premises,

Ira F. Powers

Offers his Entire Stock of

NEW AND ELEGANT

FURNITURE BELOW COST.

191 First Street.

Marcus Ward's

And other Fine English

Christmas Cards

Juvenile Books

A SPECIALTY AT

EDWARD DEKUM & CO'S

49 Washington St.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE CITY.

WEEKLY WORLD.

I will commence the publication of the Weekly World on or about the 24th inst. The World will be made up especially for weekly readers, and will contain all the news of the day, a full market review, with editorials on the political and general topics of the day. The World will, as may be expected be thoroughly Democratic, edited by Democrats whose Democracy dates back of the last election. Rates of subscription: One year, $2 50; six months, $1 25; three months, 75 cents. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. I ask the support of the Democracy and my friends generally throughout the northwest and assure them I shall endeavor to give them a paper in every way worthy of their support. A. NOLTNER.

W. D. FENTON. J. C. MORELAND.

MORELAND & FENTON,

Attorneys at Law, office Room No. 1, Dekum's building, N. W. cor. First and Washington sts., Portland, Or.

The Only Establishment on the Coast that gives the opportunity for selecting appropriate

CHRISTMAS

GOODS

In Every Imaginable Line.

IN THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

Where Low Prices are the Ruling Attraction.

Do not bother your mind trying to think what suitable Christmas Present to Buy, but go to

ACKERMAN'S

Their Extensive Display

—THEIR—

Varied Assortment,

—THEIR—

Magnificent VARIETY

—WILL OFFER—

More Suggestions than Months of Thinking will bring about.

We Publish as many Specialties that are seasonable as the space will permit.

Read it carefully, you will be sure to find some article that will meet your requirement, and remember our conscientious statement, that

Our Prices are the Lowest.

GREAT

HOLIDAY

RESORT

Fancy Goods Department.

Work boxes, jewel boxes, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, satchels, portmonaies, fans, plated jewelry, toilet cases, toilet articles, hand mirrors, toilet mirrors, writing desks, albums, odor cases, music rolls, work baskets, silk umbrellas, fur collars and muffs, fancy caps and saucers, hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, shawls, worsted garments, silks, ribbons, dress goods, millinery, jerseys, flowers and feathers, etc., etc.

GENTLEMEN'S ARTICLES

Smoker Sets.

Cigar cases, pocketbooks, memorandum books, collar and cuff boxes, toilet sets, toilet articles, moustache cups and saucers, pocket knives, silk umbrellas, fancy whisk broom holders, fancy handkerchiefs, neckwear, underwear, suspenders, hosiery, holiday hats, etc., etc.

BOYS' ARTICLES.

Horses, Velocipedes, Wagons, TOYS OF ALL KINDS.

Holiday hats, skull caps, kilt suits, clothing, hosiery, handkerchiefs, neckwear and fancy goods of all kinds.

GIRLS' ARTICLES.

Dolls, Tricycles, Doll Buggies TOYS OF ALL KINDS.

Fancy work boxes, autograph albums, scrap books, fancy plush and leather novelties, hosiery, handkerchiefs, dresses, bonnets, caps, hoods, jerseys, fur caps and muffs, gloves and aprons.

INFANTS' WEAR.
INFANTS' TOYS.

ARTICLES FOR HOUSEHOLDS

Fancy China of all Kinds.

Fancy Glassware of all kinds.
Fancy Lamps of all kinds.
Decorated Dinner Sets.
Decorated Tea Sets.
Silverware and Cutlery.
Ornaments of every description.
Household Drygoods of every description.

ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES.

Vases.

Flower Ornaments, Toilet Sets, Flower Pots, Statuary, Bric-a-brac, Clocks, Brackets, Parlor Lamps, Fancy Tables, Card Receivers.

ACKERMAN'S GRAND HOLIDAY DISPLAY.

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87-89 First street,
82-84-86-88 Second street.

Christmas and New Years' Offerings!

Nothing can be more suitable for a Holiday Gift than articles which are useful.

A. B. STEINBACH,

The Clothier and Hatter,

COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS.

HAS A FINE LINE OF

Smoking Jackets, Morning Gowns, Night Shirts, Fancy Suspenders, Mufflers, Wristlets, Silk Handkerchiefs,

Etc., etc., in connection with his large and well selected stock of

CLOTHING AND HATS.

I am now offering extra inducements to parties desiring Suits and Overcoats, and any suits that I can make it for your interest to purchase wearing apparel of me. My goods are well made and have the best trimming.

PRICES ARE DOWN!

Sack Suits from	$10 50 to $30 00
4-button Cutaway Suits	20 00 to 32 00
Prince Albert Suits	25 00 to 40 00
Ex. Quality Chinchilla Coats, Vests, from	18 00 to 28 00
Chinchilla Overcoats	10 00 to 20 00
Diagonal Overcoats	14 00 to 27 00
Cassimere Overcoats	13 00 to 18 00
Worsted Overcoats	18 00 to 25 00
Pilot Cloth	15 00 to 20 00
Boys' Suits	8 50 to 10 00
Boys' Overcoats	4 50 to 11 00
Boys' Single Knee Pants, all wool, only	1 40
Large stock ranging from	50c upward

Call and be convinced that I give BETTER goods for LESS money than any house on the North Pacific Coast.

Country Orders solicited. Samples with Rules for Self-Measurement sent to any address.

A. B. STEINBACH

THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER,

Cor. First and Morrison sts., Portland.

Y. R. U.

Smoking poor cigars when you can buy the Champagne-Flavored Five-Cent Cigars at any first-class cigar store.

BOARD OF TRADE EXCHANGE,

R. LAX, Prop'r.

Finest Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Ash st., bet. Front and First, Portland, Or.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear, 169 First St.

MAKE NO MISTAKE!

Kohn the Clothier

Cor. Second and Morrison Sts.

Copyright 1885.

EVERYBODY CROWS

When the Holidays Come!

Our rooster wants to crow, too, about our

[illegible]

WE HAVE JUST OPENED

SMOKING JACKETS,
DRESSING GOWNS,
SUSPENDERS, to embroider on,
FINE NECKWEAR and MUFFLERS,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
FINE UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY,
GLOVES, lined or unlined.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

An immense stock of New Style Overcoats at very Low Prices.

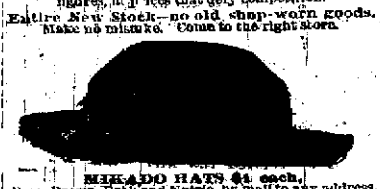
MEN'S SUITS.

Finest Line of Men's Dress and Business Suits in this city.

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SUITS.

See our Nobby Suits for Boys, all marked in plain figures, at prices that defy competition.

Entire New Stock—no old, shop-worn goods. Make no mistake. Come to the right store.



MIKADO HATS $1 each.

Blue, Brown, Drab and Nutria, by mail to any address. 5c extra.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List mailed free to any address.

KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER,

COR. 2d & MORRISON STS.

JOHN A. CHILD & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Morrison and Second Sts.

Have this year a large line of

FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WATCH THIS SPACE.

DR. HENRY FERRER,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

HAS RETURNED FROM EUROPE,

16 GEARY ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CHEMEKETA HOTEL,

SALEM, OREGON,

DUBOIS BROTHERS, Proprietors.

DO YOU WANT

CLOTHING

We want Money, and will sell

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At prices to surprise you.

SUITS AND PEA JACKETS

At prices to Astound you.

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All Wool and Merino.

FIGURES TALK.

Scotch Flannel Shirts and Drawers, all Wool, $2 per pair. Extra Heavy, $3. 100 doz. all wool 1-2 Hose, grey and scarlet, $5 doz.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Tailoring Department.

New Suitings and Pantloonings JUST ARRIVED.

We have a fine stock of Cloths to show you, and one of the best cutters on the coast to fit you.

A. ROBERTS,

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of Oregon.

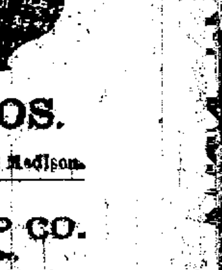
THE LARGEST STOCK!

THE LARGEST TRADE!

We Keep all the Well Known Makes.

During this month we promise the Biggest Inducements ever offered in Portland.

Seeing is Believing.



This house has all the popular makes and it guarantees from $1 to $2 50 saved on every pair bought of this establishment.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

249 FIRST ST.,

Bet Main & Madison.

E. LEWIS.

P. S.—The Largest exclusive Boot and Shoe House in the Northwest.

[Please mention this paper.]

LEWIS BROS.

(Successors to M. E. Lewis.)

249 First st., between Main and Madison.

PACIFIC

GLASS and LAMP CO.

115 Front St., Portland, Or.

Importers, Jobbers and Manufacturers' Agents.

GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, LAMPS, LANTERNS ETC.

THE SISTERS

In the long night's lonely musing,
Comes the vision of two sisters
That I loved in days long vanished—
Loved, yet knew not which I loved more

One was rosy, fair and dimpled,
Romping, laughing dreaming, sighing
By her roguish glance enchanted,
Queen of all my thoughts I owned her

Dark and mystic was the other,
Dark, and sad and meditative,
When her eyes grew sad and tender,
She it was who seemed the dearer

Years have passed since we were parted
By the bitter tongues of envy,
Many years and many changes,
Like an ocean, lie between us.

But their looks of kindly interest,
Patience, virtues, tears, and laughter,
Words of cheer, and praise, and comfort
Gentle ways, and sweet refinement,

Like the stars of night, have lighted
Me along the world's dark pathway
Like the ban is of fairies, shortened
My apprenticeship in manhood.

And I wear this little chaplet
Of the flowers of love and romance
For those gentle sisters, long since
Sleeping in the silent city

—*David S Foster*

AN IRISH SWEETHEART.

BY W STEWART FRENCH

(Written for The Oregonian.)

There was at that time a young man living on the Bath estate named Patrick McDermot, or "Patsy" as he was generally called in the country He was an idle, rollicking, pleasant fellow, remarkably good looking, and a general favorite amongst the girls His father and mother had died during the famine They had held a small plot of ground and a house or cabin attached but not having been of an industrious disposition they sank at once when "the hungry year" came upon them Patsy was only a "slip of a boy" at that time, but he was so handsome and good-natured, and of such a genial, pleasant disposition, that he readily obtained the run of the neighbors houses who were always glad to grant him his "bit and sup" whenever he chose to call

This was all very well as long as he was not forced to pay any rent whatever, but when there was a clear understanding that the rent must be paid or the land surrendered, poor Patsy "lost his presence of mind," as he expressed it, and frankly confessed he did not know what to do

"Well, McDermot," said I, as he appeared one day in answer to a summons from my office, "what are you going to do?"

"Couldn't your honor call me Patsy?" replied he, adroitly evading my question, "it's a kind of a sort of name, and I'd know far better how to spake to your honor if you was to use it yourself."

"I have no objection," I answered, "but that does not affect my question, and I cannot allow you to remain in possession of your land unless you come to some settlement about your rent Once more—do you intend to pay up or to emigrate?"

"Your honor is mighty light upon a poor desolate orphan boy like me, without father or mother to care for him," answered Patsy, with a slight affectation of whimper in his tone of voice, "and I may as well tell you at once that I haven't a ha' porth in the world."

"And how have you lived up to this?" I asked, "you don't seem as if you had wanted anything even your clothes are better than most people can afford to wear these times."

"Well, your honor," replied Patsy "the neighbors was always good to me and the girls was more than good, I could always get victuals and clothes easy enough, but somehow, whenever I axed the loan of a few shillings, sorra farthing there happened to be in the house just then, and I never could get money to pay my rent And now if your honor takes the little place from me, maybe the girls themselves wouldn't think me so comely or clean looking a chap as they always thought me before"

"Nonsense Patsy," said I "you know well half the girls in the country are in love with you and there is no such favorite in the barony"

"Was your honor ever a bachelor?" asked Patsy with an innocent look.

"To be sure I was" replied I

"I was thinkin as much," rejoined Patsy with a reflective air, "and I was just turning it in my mind whether your honor ever remarked, that the noble young ladies you would be courtin' found out that you were not high so handsome and clean lookin' a young gentleman after your weddin as what you was before it"

"You are a shrewd fellow" replied I, laughing "But all this won't do Will you pay up or emigrate?"

"Well, now," observed Patsy, scratching his head in a puzzled manner "but your honor is mighty strict in wanting to get a straight answer from a poor orphan boy like me, but sure I suppose I must only cross the says like the rest of them And yet," he continued in an altered tone, "I think there is *one* girl, and only one who would fret in earnest after me But it can't be helped she must put up with some other boy! So I will give you up my little place free, and I only hope your honor will act by me like a gentleman"

I told him that I would provide for him as well as I could that he should have a free passage to any port in America he pleased, a respectable outfit and a sovereign in his hand on landing

"Well, your honor," observed Patsy, "it's all very fair You may put me down for Boston"

Three or four days after my interview with Patsy, a young woman came into my office, and addressed me in a quick and abrupt manner

"Has your honor given Patsy McDermot a ticket for America?"

"I never give tickets" said I, "but McDermot has expressed his intention to emigrate and he is to have a free passage to Boston whenever he chooses to go"

"To Boston!" exclaimed the girl "and why to Boston?"

"I don't know" replied I, "I think he named Boston, but would as soon send him anywhere else I suppose you are his sister from your likeness to him?"

"It would be better for me maybe, if I was," replied the girl, "but I'm not, though the neighbors often said we was like"

She was a pure Celt, both in her appearance and manner Her hair was black as jet, her eyes dark and flashing and as rapid as lightning in their motion her nose had certainly a tendency upwards, and her short upper lip and small chin appeared to have a similar inclination I have heard it remarked that the distinctive difference between an English and purely Irish face is, that the former looks as if the hand of nature had been passed over it downwards, when coming into the world, whilst the Irish face looks as if, on that occasion, the hand had been gently passed over the features in a contrary or upward direction

It struck me at once that the young woman was probably the girl to whom Patsy had alluded as "the only one who would fret in earnest after him" I asked her name

"Catherine Farnau," answered the girl, "what does your honor want to know it?"

"You told me" I replied, "that you were not Patsy McDermot's sister, and I wanted to inquire why you are specially interested in ascertaining what port he goes to If you have any good reason for wishing to know come to me and I will tell where and when he goes."

"Your honor called him 'Patsy.'" observed the girl, "did you ever know him before now?"

"No," replied I, "but I hear he is always called Patsy in the country, because he is such a favorite, and especially amongst the girls"

Her countenance changed a little as I said this, but she was silent for a few moments She then said firmly, but with a strange, suppressed energy:

"He might have a nice place, and plenty of the best as long as he lived, if he would only once spake the word but he didn't spake it yet, and now I suppose he never will Well, let him go, I'd die sooner than I'd tell him!"

Passion was in her countenance and resolution in her manner and without another word, or even a motion of farewell, she suddenly left the room

I could not but see exactly how matters stood, but I did not know how to remedy the case I resolved to try, on my next interview with Patsy I could not give him a hint I made inquiries about the girl, and found that her father had saved some money and was comparatively rich He had only one child, his daughter Catherine Her mother had died soon after her birth and he had never married again Catherine dearly loved her father, and though wayward and quick tempered towards others she was always kind and gentle towards him and did her utmost to render him happy She never neglected him or his household for a moment, and the latter was known as a model of neatness, comfort and thrift

But as she grew up to womanhood and her beauties and engaging qualities developed she attracted many suitors When her work was over on a summer's evening, she would go out "just for a little walk," in the green lane near the house, and she generally met one or two of "the boys" of the neighborhood who happened to come out about the same time Amongst these wanderers after Catherine, Patsy used sometimes to come But he did not care to be so often with her as others He found his course of life so pleasant as a bachelor that he had just then no inclination to change it

But it sometimes happens that those who show least attention to an heiress attract her special observation, and Catherine being naturally of a quick and jealous nature, became quite annoyed at the easy way in which the chief seal amongst the young men of the country treated her. She set herself accordingly to win him. And observing the better manners, quiet deportment, and admitted good looks of Patsy McDermot she was caught by the very man whom she had intended to capture Patsy saw all this He was a shrewd and thoughtful fellow, and, in truth, he was rather afraid that Catherine would be too many for him if he were bound to her in matrimonial links He accordingly kept a respectful distance.

Affairs were in this state when my interview with Patsy occurred, and, if the truth must be told, I believe his readiness to give up his place and emigrate was accelerated by an undefined feeling that if he stayed long in the country he would have to marry Catherine whether he liked it or not.

For about a fortnight after Catherine's abrupt exit from my office I saw or heard nothing of either party, but at the end of that period Patsy came to me and told me he was prepared to go

"Where?" I asked "To Boston?"

"*Whisht, your honor, spake 'asy!*" replied Patsy, dropping his voice to a low key, "that was only a make-believe It's to New York your honor must send me"

"But why did you name Boston at first?"

"Why," replied Patsy, a little confused, "I didn't want the neighbors to know anything at all about it When a poor boy goes out to seek his fortune I knew it is better no one should know anything about him beforehand"

"That depends on what sort of a 'poor boy' he has been," said I "But, Patsy, I doubt if you are wise in leaving the country at all, a good looking likely chap, such as you are, might have plenty of girls glad to take him and you might live well enough in the old country yet"

Patsy watched me all the while I was speaking, and at last he said, with a shy look

"I heard tell she was with your honor since I saw you"

"It was hard to keep my countenance as I felt that I was found out I kept it, however and replied

"You heard *who* was with me?"

"It's your honor' self that knows well what I mean," said Patsy "for all you look so grave as if you was going to a burying I'll tell your honor a secret—*whisper!*" and he put his hand to the side of his mouth "I'm ashamed to confess it, but by this and by that *I'm afeared of her!*"

"Well perhaps you are right," said I laughing outright, "away with you, and no one shall know your destination from me until you are gone six months After that you must look out for yourself"

"All right, your honor," replied Patsy apparently much relieved, "only give me six months' start of her, and if she ever ketches me after, it's not yourself I'll blame"

Patsy left accordingly with an order for New York, telling every one that Boston was his destination

About a year after the occurrence I have related and long after Patsy and his affair had completely escaped my memory a young woman presented herself in my office Her dress was unusually good, her countenance was intelligent, and her manner and appearance far beyond the ordinary type She addressed me in a quiet manner

"Could I see you in your private room sir?"

"Certainly" and I rose and led the way She took a seat, and throwing back her veil she said

"Perhaps you don't remember me sir?"

"I know I have seen your face before" replied I, "but I don't recollect where, or under what circumstances"

"Do you remember Catherine Farnau?"

The whole affair rushed back upon my memory in a moment, and I exclaimed rather suddenly, "Oh! yes, I know all about you now"

"And *what* do you know about me?" asked the girl, raising her handsome, flashing eyes, and looking me straight in the face It was my turn now to look a little confused, however, I merely said "Are you not the young woman I mistook for Patsy McDermot's sister?"

"I see you remember me," observed the girl quietly "But did he go to Boston?"

"He did not He went to New York," I answered

"I thought so," and she was silent for a few moments, she then said calmly "I buried father last week."

"Indeed, I did not know he was dead. May I ask have you been married since I saw you?"

"No," replied the girl, "nor I won't marry in this country I have made up my mind to sell all I have here, and I'll go out to New York at once"

"To New York!" exclaimed I "*You don't mean*—?"

"I *do* mean" said the girl, interrupting me, "sure enough you know all about it just as well as I do Whether Patsy ever cared for me or not I don't know, but this I know—I never cared for any one but Patsy I am not going out poor If Patsy is married, I can set up some business for myself, or come back to the old country again But if Patsy is of the same mind as I am now, why I'll take care to let him know it. What's the use of two people being unhappy for life on account of a false shame? I tried that long enough, but I've got more sense now"

"I think your resolution an excellent one," said I "and I have no doubt it will be appreciated by Patsy I hope if you meet him in New York that you will cure him of his idle habits"

"Maybe I won't be able to find him, after all" exclaimed the girl, with a look of intense pain, as if the idea had suddenly shot across her mind. "Oh! what would I do if, after my long weary journey, I'd never see Patsy again?"

She sat silent for a moment, and then, recovering her previous train of thought, with a rapidity and vivacity almost marvelous she burst out in a joyous and triumphant tone

"But if once I *do* ketch him, won't I give it to him! Well, well—no matther! But if I won't give it to Patsy in earnest when once I ketch him, you may say my name isn't Catherine Farnau!"

She rose, held out her hand to me, and half crying at the possibility of being unable to find him and laughing almost hysterically at the idea of what she would do to him if she did "ketch him," she left the apartment

Catherine Farnau left Ireland soon after the above conversation and she has never since returned I heard that she did 'ketch' Patsy in New York He was still a bachelor and living the same pleasant, idle life that he loved to pass in Ireland Patsy, as might have been expected, succumbed to his inevitable fate soon after the arrival of Catherine And though some of his former boon companions whispered that "he was afeard of her" still, yet she wielded her power well, and with a firm and steady eye to the benefit of her handsome though somewhat frolicsome husband. Her uncle announced to me with a triumphant smile, that she did ketch him in the end sure enough " And doubtless—to use her own expression—"she gave it to him well" She gave him all she had to give, her "200 good guineas," her handsome person, and her sweetest smile and, above all, the true, chaste, unbounded love of a warm and faithful Irish heart Patsy, I hope still lives a happy monument of what a spirited Irish girl can do when she sets herself in earnest about it

IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

A Naples correspondent writes Many persons in England and other countries in the north are probably making up their minds to escape from actual fogs and continual rains and frost, and snow in prospect A warm southern sun awaits them here, and as for danger from cholera it is a mere phantom of the imagination, as I will show later Greater facilities too, are offered for traveling On the 1st of November a new direct train will be started from Calais to Turin, composed only of carriages with beds, a reading room and a salle a manger From Turin to Rome it is all smooth, well known ground, on which trains are running daily so that with a through ticket the journey from Calais to Rome will, it is calculated, not occupy more than fifty hours—that is let us say, the traveler starting early on Monday morning will arrive in Rome on Wednesday No doubt that it is a French speculation to modify the results of the St Gothard line, the public, however, will profit by it As to cholera or quarantine, which is by far the worst evil of the two all sanitary measures established on the 5th 6th and 9th of last August are revoked. Medical inspections as the frontier of persons and baggage arriving from France have ceased, so also have the vexatious passports obliging travelers to go to certain places where they were subjected to another medical examination, and the hospital "wagon" no longer runs between Ventimigla and Savona, Bardonnechia and Turin This assures us that France is no longer to be feared as the center of pestilence, and as for Italy, there should be no hesitation on the part of even the most sensitive The introduction of rags, old unwashed linen and bedding from France is, however, prohibited until further orders In Italy itself cholera has not existed as an epidemic this season—it has simply dotted one small village or another but it has not visited any large town, and "as for the other provinces," says the *Roma* "the cases are now so few, of such little importance and connection, that we shall henceforward omit the publication of them " In Naples we have not had the slightest alarm owing no doubt to the sanitary measures which have been adopted, and in no small degree to the pure water of the Serino which has been copiously supplied to the public Formerly, as I can myself attest from sad experience diarrhea and dysentery afflicted the population constantly No one could assign any reason for it but the cause of these maladies was on every man's table Not merely physically but morally, have the waters of the Serino acted even on the lowest of the inhabitants I have met with many who speak with delight and not a little pride of the new and healthful beverage They make me think of many a Roman whom I have met in former times and who on returning to his native city, has rejoiced over a decanter of the pure water more than others have done over a bottle of champagne There can be no doubt of it that the waters of the Serino have done more for the Neapolitans physically and morally than all the confused efforts of our municipality to cleanse the foul places. Sig Depretis is expected this week, possibly on a recruiting expedition among his lukewarm supporters in the south, but he will no doubt examine what has been done since he was here with King Humbert Something, too, will be done as regards the "most direct" road to Rome, so much needed, so much talked about, and so confusedly Sig Genala has given the last orders about the "direttissima " It is not to run by the coast, as it would take too long a time to complete it but the old line is to be abbreviated by short cuts, which may be completed in a much shorter time "The distance between Rome and Naples will then, it is calculated be reduced to three hours and a half and even three hours " I hope to see it, but doubt it This is a land of projects To return however, to the cholera I have traced its progress thus far The straits of Messina have separated us from the principal seat of danger Sicily In Palermo it is "sensibly diminishing " From the night of the 21st to that of the 22d only twenty three cases had occurred, while in the neighboring villages there had only been twenty The time was when I reported upwards of 200 cases in the city with 50 per cent of deaths This has now passed, and the only cause of anxiety now is the hunger of thousands, who have been without work and who are in a state of great misery. Last week there was a crowded meeting of the municipal body of Palermo and their friends The ostensible object was to report and reprove the conduct of the government, or rather of Sig Morana who has acted for the government and is charged with great discourtesy and neglect It was, however a meeting for a most the final winding up of affairs, congratulations and thanks were the order of the day to no one more than His Majesty King Humbert for his sympathy and contributions

The "Mikado" in Chicago

CHICAGO Nov 28—Chicago has had a greater variety of representations of the "Mikado" than perhaps any other city in the union It was here at a dime museum that the first performance of the opera was given in America, and since that time there has scarcely been a week that some one of the theaters has not given it in the face of these facts the engagement of the Duff company, which was transferred from the Standard theater, New York, to McVicker's theater here, where they opened Monday has been remarkably successful McVickers has been crowded at every performance and the receipts for the week have exceeded $12,000

His Education Neglected

Macon Telegraph

Capt Smith, of the United States Army, has been beaten at poker by a couple of Texas sharps and for this offense has been court martialed and sentenced to confinement and loss of pay Perhaps the captain has not had the benefit of a tour of duty in Washington city, and he certainly cannot be a graduate of West Point

When clothespins are only a cent a dozen there is no excuse for snoring in church. And when Red Star Cough Cure is only fifty cents a bottle, there is no excuse for coughing in church.

DOWNS RAMPANT.

He Shouts as One of the Church Militant

Twelve Thousand People Howl in Chorus—Bible Billingsgate and Baptism Free for All Comers

Boston Post.

Many of the little comforts which church going people of these fashionable days consider necessary in order to worship God in comfort and in truth, were missing in Parson Downs's tabernacle yesterday forenoon There were no cushions on the seats and then, again, the Mechanics' building is too much of a barn like structure to make a comfortable, cosey church on a cold day. An audience of perhaps 1000 persons gathered to see Parson Downs, but the atmosphere was chilly It made their noses red and caused them to sneeze Promptly at 10 30 the curly headed pastor of the Bowdoin Square Baptist church appeared on the platform Like the planet Jupiter he was surrounded by his satellites—his deacons The parson was dressed in a suit of ministerial broadcloth and a white satin necktie nestled under his clean shaven chin Besides the parson and a goodly array of deacons there were no other ornaments on the stage with the exception of a little table piled high with collection baskets Directly in front of the platform a large tank had been placed which was full of water It much resembled in shape the ordinary mash tub used in breweries It was a substantial structure bound round with three large iron bands It was carefully screened from the sight of the audience by a curtain of white cotton cloth A flight of steps led down into it from the platform For his forenoon lesson Mr Downs read the third chapter of Acts Then young Deacon Scripture offered prayer Then the audience sung "When Jesus Comes to Reward His Servants" Cornetist Boardman, who has a very pleasant face and a very small mustache helped on matters very materially with his musical instrument

A COLLECTION AND A SERMON

The deacons at the appropriate time, took a basket each and went down among the common people and gathered up what money they could When they got to the rear of the hall each waited until all were ready, then they marched with all the precision of a crack military company by columns of twos up the center aisle. The maneuvre would have been well executed had it not been for a good sister on the front row who broke up the ranks by offering a coin Three collectors immediately reached for it and as a natural result the regular lines were broken By the time they reached the platform, however, they were in order again, and shoulder to shoulder, basket to basket, they marched with solemn military tread across the wide stage with their valuable burdens, which they deposited at the parson's feet.

Parson Downs took for his text the whole of the third chapter of Acts The aim of the first part of his sermon was to impress on the audience one great central thought the fact that many great and good men have been bad at times and have been found out but afterward repented He cited such instances as Peter, who lied and swore and Moses, who, the parson thought, had he been brought into an Egyptian court, would have been convicted of murder in the first degree, and would have deserved it Paul, who was once a savage, David, who committed a grave crime, out of which came the fifty first Psalm, Roger Boem, who was convicted of taking a bribe, and George Fuller The closing portion of the address was an appeal to his hearers to cultivate habits of benevolence.

Once during the sermon Mr Downs grew excited and stamped his feet vigorously when he said

"I have lived to see in Boston a church closed in the name of the Lord The worst wish I have for those who did it is that they may live to repent in tears"

GATHERING BY THE THOUSANDS

A great and mighty host went up to the tabernacle last evening They went by scores hundreds and by thousands Long before the hour set for services to begin the great hall was well filled The late comers filled the great building to overflowing All the available floor space was occupied, and even the upper gallery was crowded The only other instance on record when the hall was so crowded was when John L Sullivan gave a slugging match a year or two ago At that time it was estimated that at least 5 000 people went up to see the sluggers and yesterday probably 12,000 persons went to see the most notorious minister in Boston The fact that he was to baptize several converts in a tank especially prepared for the purpose had, no doubt the effect of drawing many who would otherwise have stayed away Be that as it may, after the great audience had assembled, the candidates for baptism were marched out from under the great tier of seats on the platform and paraded in the front row, where they could be seen by the mighty assemblage. There were five candidates for the rite, who answered to the following names Mr and Mrs Rockey, Mrs Studley, Mrs Hadley and Mrs Kent The ladies were dressed in spotless white and were the cynosure of all eyes, as they sat looking a little frightened over the sea of faces

A very small bouquet of flowers was placed on the pulpit, and on either hand were large easels which supported large cards on which were printed Scripture lessons Just before the services opened, a young deacon brought out a blue silk banner, trimmed with gold lace It had the word "Excelsior" printed on it in gold The little deacon stuck it up at one corner of the great tub which was to be used in administering the baptismal rite

Parson Downs took for a subject to talk about the consideration of the rite of baptism, taking as his text a portion of the sixth chapter of Nehemiah. For all practical purposes he might as well have had no text, for he used the occasion, such as he had never had before and may never again to lay his grievances before the public With an audience of 12 000 people Mr Downs spread out, as far as he wished it known, the history of the recent church trouble

HITTING FROM THE SHOULDER

The curly headed parson, in his opening sentences, was mild and soft toned but, as he proceeded with his address his discourse was louder and more fierce At times he stamped his feet and gesticulated in the most threatening manner His face would grow red the great veins standing out like whip cords while he almost shrieked his utterances Such a scene has seldom, if ever been witnessed in this city before Mr Downs appeared fairly wild with excitement during the delivery of his bitterest invectives, and time and again the crowd howled with delight He denounced in all most unmeasured terms those persons who had opposed him in the church, and many of his allusions were so patent that the audience could readily supply the names

Speaking of the celebrated meeting when the church was ordered closed he said

"These candidates were blackballed The opposition was led by a so-called lawyer who before that night had not had his foot inside of that church for two years I will not call his name but the initials are B B I don't know what these initials mean, but I think they stand for 'Bumble Bee'"

At one time Mr Downs grabbed up a paper from the desk crushed it in his hands and held it aloft It was a copy of the *Watchman* a leading Baptist publication He denounced it as a libellous, scandalous villainous sheet, which should more properly be called a Watchdog. The scene which followed almost beggars description, Mr. Downs seemed fairly beside himself, and he shouted his sentences in a voice which would almost reach Boston common He seemed to have wrought himself up to such a pitch of anger that he was apparently wild He shook the paper wildly above his head, stamped on the floor and delivered a stream of words, the like of which never probably has been heard in Boston under the name of religion before A recent editorial in that paper came up for consideration, and Mr Downs denounced the author as a "malicious, libellous, slanderous liar" He shouted the last word at the top of his voice, and the crowd burst into a tremendous uproar in which cat calls and whistling were plainly heard

"THAT LYING, VILLAINOUS SHEET"

Holding the despised sheet clutched in his right hand, and throwing the arm high in air after the manner of John T Raymond and shouting at the top of his voice, he ejaculated again

"That lying, villainous sheet, what shall I do with it? I had thought first to baptize it but I am afraid baptism would do it no more good than it has done the man who wrote that article I will not do so I will give it to my young men, wind it up in its own nastiness and throw it out"

Suiting the action to the word the speaker brought down his foot and with a fierce expression, dashed the paper down on the floor and stamped ferociously The crowd cheered to the echo The scene in every respect was more in keeping with a slugging match than a meeting held in the name of religion After that, clapping of hands stamping of feet and whistling were not an infrequent accompaniment to the speaker's remarks

HIS FORMER BELOVED BRETHREN

Referring to his old church in Bowdoin square he said

"How is it occupied to night? It is occupied by constables It is the scene of smutty jokes and ribald sport These men have made it a den of thieves"

Referring again to the members of that church who had "driven him out," the speaker said

"I know enough of personal iniquity about some of those men to forever blast them in public opinion If they don't keep quiet I shall speak out After that they will spend their days in retirement and repentance. I am an excellent man to let alone.

"I have never received a visit from any Baptist minister either in Boston or in the state Perhaps they were afraid, for it has been said that I am a bad man But they never came to see my wife You never heard anything about my wife, did you?"

At this allusion to his wife the crowd cheered and clapped their approval, while Mr Downs stood glaring at the audience over the top of his reading desk After he had finished his tirade he retired and donned his robe and then went down into the water and administered the rite of baptism to the five candidates in waiting After which the meeting was closed with the benediction It is said that nearly $500 was collected by subscriptions

A Successful Woman Artist.

No visitor to the fall exhibition of the American Art association in New York this year can fail to notice a water-color by Miss Greatorex It shows a very strong hand One would never suppose a woman painted it It is what the critics call impressionistic, and the average visitor while he might not admire it, could not pass it by without comment, but the cultured and experienced artist sees in it the evidence of a richly flowering genius The colors seem to have been laid on with absolute sweeps of the brush, and a beautiful figure grows out of what at a glance appears to be a confused mass of surroundings If it is the province of art to conceal as well as reveal—to leave something for the mind of the beholder to discover and build up and complete—this is a grand picture Certain it is Miss Greatorex has been very much inquired about by those who have visited the galleries of the American Art association and who do not already know her It is no injustice to anybody else to say she is the foremost woman artist of New York, and if of New York of America She has been abroad a great portion of her life, and expected to go over to Italy with her mother and sister this last October but for some reason is still here This remarkable picture she has on exhibition was but recently finished and was painted at Chetolah, her country home in the Catskill near Ellenville She and her mother and sister, all of them artists, have spent the last two or three summers at the quiet but delightful retreat Mrs Greatorex the mother, is a most distinguished looking lady She has a tall, commanding form, a face of great force and individuality and most abundant hair, which is as white as snow and which she wears thrown up from her broad, massive forehead in a most characteristic manner She is perhaps best known as a decorative painter Some of the principal houses in New York owe their interior richness of decoration to her creative mind and skillful hand Her two daughters are Miss Kate and Miss Eleanor The first is the one who painted the picture already spoken of, and the elder of the two She looks to be in the very prime and vigor of a beautiful and robust womanhood She has a fine open face, dark hair, and is of square, solid stature She looks muscular and strong, but no masculine Having once seen her you would better understand how came the heavy, broad strokes on her latest and perhaps most notable canvas Her whole life is wrapped up in her art and her mother and sister Nothing could be more beautiful than the devotion of the two sisters to their mother and her affectionate and tender solicitude in return The happiest moments of this happy family are spent at their quiet and secluded home on the summit of one of the most picturesque and romantic spurs of the Catskills Their modest little cottage looks out upon one of the grandest and most inspiring of prospects It is some five miles from Ellenville, in Ulster county, over on the eastern brow of the mountain, and still further east about fifteen miles flows the tranquil Hudson On a clear day one can stand in the portico of the Greatorex cottage and look across the deep valley and through a cleft in the hills that rise up like a great wall on the other side and see the Hudson's waters Scores of neat well cultivated farms lie stretched out in the valley The roadways wind hither and thither in endless confusion and clumps of green trees soften and give effect to the broad panorama. Whether the sun shines or the clouds hang in the air, whether the sweetness and freshness of morning sit upon the landscape or evening comes with its dew and its solitude or night, with its silver moon and silver train of stars—the deep green valley gives one a sense of grandeur and vastness In all the range of the beautiful Catskills there is not such another scene to look upon This is where Miss Greatorex finds her most congenial home and where she does her best work

Senator Voorhees Dances on the Lie

Special to the N Y World.

WASHINGTON Nov 28—Senator Dan Voorhees makes a rather emphatic denial of a statement recently published in a local paper that he was preparing an attack on the administration "Nobody but a liar" said the senator to a representative of the *World* this afternoon, "would ever have made such a statement and not only a liar, but an ass, a thrice-sodden ass a liar without brains Why, within the last two weeks I made a speech in New York that was printed everywhere, defending the administration If they want to tell lies, why don't they tell plausible lies? Nobody but a fool and an ass would tell a lie of that kind"

A vigorous growth of hair is promoted and the color restored by applying Parker's Hair Balsam. Parker's Tonic is the best cure for coughs and colds.

WE, TOO, HAVE TESTED IT.

TO THE PUBLIC:

In view of the harmful results which so frequently attend the use of so-called patent or proprietary cough syrups containing morphia, opium and other equally dangerous drugs, the undersigned physicians of Maryland, take pleasure in endorsing the official opinions expressed by the Commissioner of Health of Baltimore, Dr. Samuel K. Cox, analytical chemist, of Washington, and other authorities to the effect that the RED STAR COUGH CURE is not only a perfectly harmless, but at the same time an original and most effective remedy, and that it commends itself alike for being entirely vegetable—free from opiates, poisons and narcotics—and for its prompt efficacy, as demonstrated by practical tests.

BALTIMORE, MD., 1885.

C. FAWCETT, M. D., For thirty-three years Resident Physician Union Protestant Infirmary
J. J. GROSS, M. D., St Vincent's Hospital.
J. D. FISKE, M. D., Port Physician.
S. R. MORSE, M. D., Marine Hospital.
JOHN A. CALDWELL, M. D., Author of "Electro Therapeutics," &c., and Member of Medical Societies of New York, Brooklyn and Baltimore

The above certificate coming from men who stand high in the medical profession and many of whom hold such responsible positions as guardians of public health, appeals in the strongest manner to every intelligent man and woman, and especially to parents.

For centuries it has been contended that a cough medicine to be effective must contain morphia, opium or some other equally dangerous drug and to-day nearly every cough mixture in the market has for its base some one of these deadly poisons. A purely vegetable and at the same time efficacious cough cure has been considered an impossibility. The harmful and at times fatal results attending the use of morphia and opium cough mixtures are of common occurrence everywhere, and in every part of the Union deaths have, according to the testimony of physicians and coroners, resulted from the use of these dangerous preparations. It is for this reason that medical authorities and leading public men speak so enthusiastically of the importance and value of the discovery of Red Star Cough Cure.

Among those who have publicly proclaimed that it inaugurates a most desirable new departure in the treatment of throat and lung troubles, and who, after having personally used it, have certified to its remarkable efficacy, are

Hon. J. C. S. BLACKBURN, United States Senator from Kentucky.
Hon. WM. MUTCHLER, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania.
Rev. B. H. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector of St. Barnabas Church Brooklyn.
Hon. J. H. BAGLEY, Jr., Member of Congress from New York.
Rev W. M. LEFTWICH, D. D., Nashville Tennessee.
Hon. J. H. BREWER, Member of Congress from New Jersey.
Rev G. WATTS SHORE, Calvary M. E. Church South, Baltimore.
J. P. LEEDOM, Esq., Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Representatives.
Dr. SAMUEL K. COX, D. D., Analytical Chemist, Washington, D. C.

Aside from these Governor McLane and Attorney General Roberts, of Maryland, Mayor Latrobe and Postmaster Adreon, of Baltimore and other well-known officials of Federal, State and municipal governments, have publicly certified to the harmlessness and marked efficacy of Red Star Cough Cure. Every one will find it a safe, sure cure. It is entirely free from opiates, narcotics, emetics and poisons. It leaves no bad effects. It does not derange the system. It is pure, pleasant, prompt. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the United States at 25 cents a bottle. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Maryland.

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Such as Lost Manhood Nervous and Physical Debility Exhausted vitality Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Prostatorrhea Impotency Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Lungs Heart and Stomach Premature Decline Weakness in Women, and all Functional Derangements that result from youthful follies or excess in after years

YOUNG MEN

Who may be suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretion will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will Guarantee to Forfeit $500 for every case of Seminal Weakness or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many at the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin, whitish hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. DR. SPINNEY will Guarantee a Perfect Cure in such cases and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs. Those who cannot consult him personally may, by describing their symptoms receive

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A package of DR. SPINNEY'S Specific Remedies sent by express on receipt of $10. Also sent C O D if one dollar is sent to guarantee express charges.

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Postoffice Address Box 638, Portland, Or.

DR. N. S. SPINNEY.

KENNEDY'S
EAST INDIA
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
A FAMILY TONIC AND BEVERAGE
FOR DYSPEPSIA RHEUMATISM &c.
BITTERS
COMPOUNDED WITH
MINERAL WATER.
BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD!
FOR
Rheumatism, Dyspepsia,
Constipation, Sedentary Diseases,
Biliousness, Kidney Complaint,
Lung Diseases, Impure Blood
ILER & CO.
PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
OMAHA, NEB.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS
W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.
PORTLAND, OREGON
Sole AGENTS for Oregon and Washington Territory.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." —Civil Service Gazette.

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JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London England.
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From this time to the first
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Will be sent six months
PREMIUM to every new
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THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN consists
twelve pages, and contains
more matter, than any other
three weekly papers in the
State.
A SPLENDID SEMI-WEEKLY.—The
WEEKLY and SUNDAY together
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Weekly. Subscribers will re
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three to four days apart in all
places that have more than a
weekly mail.
THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN contains
eight pages, nearly all original
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it, purchasing articles devoted
to the Early History of Ore
gon; to Reminiscences of the
War, to Travel in our own
and Foreign Countries, and
Tales and Stories by writers
in Oregon, California and the
Eastern States. It contains
besides, FULL TELEGRAPHIC
and LOCAL NEWS. The con
tents of THE SUNDAY ORE
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great features of the paper
not appear either in the D
or Weekly editions, and there
fore can be had only in
Sunday.
TAKE NOTICE.—From this time
Jan. 1, 1886, Two DOLLARS
AND FIFTY CENTS will
the Weekly for one year
Sunday for six months, or
For THREE DOLL
The Sunday and Weekly
both be sent to every
subscriber for one year, and
every person renewing
subscription for that period

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Of the final charge against Bragg he writes graphically: "On they went to the second line; over that and on for the crest. I watched their progress with great eagerness; but it would not do to order them back. It would have been much more dangerous to fall back than to push forward. The fire along the rebel line was terrific. Cannon and musket balls filled the air. But the damage done was in small proportion to the ammunition used. The pursuit continued until the crest was reached, and soon our men were seen climbing over the rebel barrier at different points in front of both Sheridan's and Wood's divisions. The retreat of the enemy along most of his line was precipitate and the panic so great that Bragg and his officers lost all control over them. Many were captured and thousands threw away their arms in their retreat."

GRANT'S ESTIMATE OF BRAGG.

Of Bragg personally, Gen. Grant writes: "As a subordinate he was always on the lookout to catch his commanding officer infringing on his prerogatives; as a post commander he was equally vigilant to detect the slightest neglect of the most trivial order. I have heard a story in the old army very characteristic of Bragg. On one occasion, when stationed at a post of several companies commanded by a field officer, he was himself in command of one of the companies and at the same time acting post-quartermaster and commissary. He was a first lieutenant at the time and his captain was detached on other duty. As commander of the company he made a requisition upon the quartermaster—himself—for something he wanted. As quartermaster he declined to fill the requisition and endorsed on the back of it his reason for so doing. As company commander he responded to this, urging that his requisition called for nothing but what he was entitled to and that it was the duty of the quartermaster to fill it. The quartermaster still insisted that he was right. In this condition of affairs, Bragg referred the whole matter to the commanding officer. The latter, when he saw the nature of the matter referred, exclaimed: 'My God, Mr. Bragg, you have quarreled with every officer in the army and now you are quarreling with yourself.'"

NO ADVANTAGE FROM NUMBERS IN THE WILDERNESS.

In dwelling upon the great campaign and battles of the Wilderness, Gen. Grant takes up the generally accepted conclusion that he had an advantage in point of numbers, and says: "Operating as we were in an enemy's country, and supplied always from a distant base, large detachments had at all times to be sent from the front, not only to guard the base of supplies and the roads leading to it, but all the roads leading to our flanks and rear. We were also operating in a country unknown to us and without competent guides or maps showing the roads accurately. Estimating Lee's strength in the same manner as ours, the enemy had not less than 80,000 men at the start. His reinforcements during the campaign were about equal to ours, deducting our discharged men and those sent back. Lee was on the defensive, and in a country in which every stream, every obstacle to the movement of troops and every natural defence was familiar to him and his army. The citizens were all friendly to him and his cause, and could and did furnish him with accurate reports of our every movement. Rear guards were not necessary for him, and, having always a railroad at his back, large wagon trains were not required. All circumstances considered, we did not have any advantage of numbers."

SEVEREST FIGHTING IN THIS COUNTRY'S HISTORY.

Of the battle of the Wilderness, Gen. Grant says: "More severe fighting has not been witnessed on this continent than that of the 5th and 6th of May, 1864. Our victory consisted in having successfully crossed a formidable stream almost in the face of the enemy, and in getting the army together afterwards as a unit. We gained an advantage on the morning of the 6th, which, if it had been followed up, must have proved very decisive. In the evening the enemy gained an advantage, but was speedily repulsed. As we stood at the close the two armies were relatively in about the same condition to meet each other as when the river divided them. But the fact of safely crossing was a victory. Our losses in the battle of the Wilderness were 2261 killed, 8785 wounded and 2902 missing; probably nearly all the latter captured by the enemy."

THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

Lee's surrender is referred to at considerable length and in a most interesting manner by Gen. Grant. In telling how he met Lee this time he writes: "I found Gen. Lee had been brought into our lines and conducted to a house belonging to a Mr. McLean, and was there with one of his staff officers waiting my arrival. The head of his column was occupying a hill, a portion of which was an apple orchard, across the little valley from the court house. Sheridan's forces were drawn up in line of battle on the crest of the hill on the south side of the same valley. * * * Wars produce many stories of fiction, some of which are told until they are believed. The war of the rebellion was fruitful in the same way. The story of the apple tree is one of those fictions with a slight foundation of fact. As I have said, there was an apple orchard on the side of the hill occupied by the Confederate forces. Running diagonally up the hill was a wagon road, which at one point ran very near one of the trees, so that the wheels on that side had cut off the roots of the tree, which made a little embankment. Gen. Babcock reported to me that when he first met Gen. Lee he was sitting upon this embankment with his feet in the road and leaning against the tree. It was then that Lee was conducted into the house where I first met him. . . . I had known Gen. Lee in the old army and served with him in the Mexican war, but did not suppose, owing to the difference in our ages and rank, that he would probably remember me, while I would remember him more distinctly, because he was the chief engineer on the staff of Gen. Scott in the Mexican war. When I left camp that morning I had not expected the result so soon that was then taking place, and consequently was in rough garb and, I believe, without a sword, as I usually was when on horseback on the field, wearing a soldier's blouse for a coat, with shoulder straps of my rank to indicate who I was to the army. When I went into the house I found Gen. Lee. We greeted each other, and after shaking hands took our seats. What his feelings were I do not know; being a man of much dignity and with an impenetrable face, it was impossible to say whether he felt inwardly glad that the end had come or whether he felt sadly over the result and was too manly to show it. Whatever his feelings were they were entirely concealed from observation; but my own feelings, which had been quite apparent on the receipt of his letter, were sad and depressed. I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe that had fought so long and gallantly and had suffered so much for a cause which I believed to be one of the worst for which a people ever fought, and for which there was the least pretext. I do not question, however, the sincerity of the great mass of those who were opposed to us.

HOW LEE LOOKED.

"Gen. Lee was dressed in full uniform, entirely new, and was wearing a sword of considerable value, very likely the sword that had been presented by the state of Virginia—at all events it was an entirely different sword from the one that would ordinarily be worn in the field. In my rough traveling suit, which was the uniform of a private with the straps of a general, I must have contrasted very strangely with a man so handsomely dressed, six feet high and of faultless form. But this was not a matter that I thought of until afterwards. Gen. Lee and I soon fell into a conversation about old army times. He remarked that he remembered me very well in the old army, and I told him as a matter of course that I remembered him perfectly, but owing to the difference in years—there being about sixteen years' difference in our ages—and our rank, I thought it very likely I had not attracted his attention sufficiently to be remembered after such a long period. Our conversation grew so pleasant that I almost forgot the object of our meeting. Gen. Lee at that time was accompanied by one of his staff, a Colonel Marshall. I had all of my staff with me, a good portion of whom were in the room during the whole of the interview."

Preventing Any More Subscriptions.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is announced that the new civil service commission "will hold up the hands of the president at every step." That is a good idea, as he will thus be prevented from reaching into his pockets for any more $1000 bills to help defray partisan expenses in New York.

He Will Come Again.

Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Jay Gould goes out of Wall street because he is weary of it. So a lion leaves uneaten so much of the ox's carcass as remains after he has gorged his hungry stomach. Wait till digestion makes way for appetite, and the noble lion and the greedy Gould will be around again.

THE LAND OF GOLD.

Romantic History of Burmah and its Kings, as Recorded by Marco Polo and Others.

Career of Theebaw—England's Latest Conquest Likely to Prove an Industrial and Commercial Bonanza.

Letter in Chicago Tribune.

The fall of Theebaw concludes the history of Burmah. Once the most important of the Indo-Chinese empires, its last remnant of independent territory now merges into the Indian empire of Victoria. Nor is this remnant an unimportant acquisition. Of considerable extent, it possesses enormous material wealth, and is of incalculable strategic importance. It makes the British empire directly contiguous to the richest provinces of China and to France's Tonquin colony, and gives England complete control of the route which is to be followed by the great trunk railroad now in contemplation for the opening up of China. The Irrawaddy river can never become an important artery of commerce save for local trade; but a railroad up its valley from the bay of Bengal will enter the great Chinese province of Yun-Nan, and thus give to British enterprise the advantages sought by France in her Tonquin aggressions. For France was fighting, not for the unhealthy and worthless Red river swamps, but for an inlet into the rich southern provinces of China. And, by the irony of fate, it was her intrigues at Mandalay to keep Theebaw from a commercial alliance with England that precipitated the brief but decisive campaign now ended, the result of which is fatal to all French hopes of commercial supremacy in Southeastern Asia. Henceforth Chinese trade with Europe will go by the way of Rangoon and Calcutta and Burmah, both in point of local wealth and as a highway of trade, will prove to be one of the most valuable possessions of the British Crown.

THE LAND OF GOLD.

Burmah indeed has always been termed a "Land of Gold." The natives called it "Sevarna Bhumi," or Golden Land. Probably this was because of the excessive use of gold for decorative purposes. The king's palaces and temples were all roofed with gold leaf, and his ships and barges glowed with the same metal. This gold was largely obtained from abroad in war, for Burmah has never been a producer of gold in any extraordinary quantity. That adventurous traveler, Marco Polo, was the first to give information of Burmah to the western world. He called it by its Chinese name, Mien. Burmah then comprised all of its present territory, British Burmah, part of Bengal, the Shan states, and probably some of Siam. Marco Polo witnessed a great battle between the Burmese and the invading Tartars. The Burmese army contained 60,000 men and 2000 elephants, each of the latter having on its back a teak-wood fortress containing a dozen warriors. At first the Tartars, who were nearly all horsemen, were defeated; but after a time the elephants were stampeded by the flights of Tartar arrows, and 200 of the great brutes were captured and afterwards used in the army of the Khan. Marco Polo then visited Pagan, on the Irrawaddy, and saw the mausoleums of the kings of Burmah. These were covered with pure gold and silver an inch in thickness. According to both Burmese and Chinese historians this wealth attracted the cupidity of the Mongols and Tartars, and the great Khan of Tartary sent an army to conquer and plunder Burmah. This army was composed of the supernumerary jugglers and minstrels of the Tartar court. Burmese historians say it contained 6,000,000 horsemen and 20,000,000 footmen, which gives one a prodigious idea of the greatness of the Khan's court. This army easily conquered Burmah, but when its commander found the gold and silver adorning the tombs he would not allow it to be disturbed, such was his reverence for the dead.

About 1490 Burmah was visited by Ludovico di Varthema, and he too was impressed by the display of gold and silver. The king, he says, was so heavily burdened with rings and jewels of pure gold that he could with difficulty move about. During the sixteenth century, despite many wars, Burmah arose to its zenith of power and glory. King Bram was its greatest monarch and he had a standing army of 500,000 men and 5000 war elephants. Ralph Fitch, a London merchant, spent some time at the king's court and saw his sacred white elephants, twenty in number, whose feet were daily washed in huge basins of solid silver. He reported that Burmah was rich in mines of gold, rubies and sapphires. But the people lived miserably, "roots, herbs, leaves, dogs, cats, rats and snakes" forming their food. Laws were severe and outlandish. In certain cases the two parties to a suit were placed under water, and he who first came up for breath lost the day. Insolvent debtors were stripped of their clothes and exposed to the hot sun until they paid the claims against them—or died. Towards the close of the sixteenth century evil days came upon Burmah. The coast regions were ravaged by storms, 1,000,000 people perished. Then Philip de Brito, a Portuguese adventurer, occupied the throne of the province of Arakan, and later, about 1605, deposed King Brama himself and ruled over all Burmah most despotically. But the king of Ava and another prince subdued him in 1613, and "drove a great stake through his body, so that he died." Thenceforth the king of Ava was the chief potentate of Burmah.

ENGLAND AND BURMAH.

With the rise of English power in India the rapid decline of Burmah began. The Burmese gave Lord Clive not a little trouble, and by 1819 they had grown so bold that they invaded India. Desultory hostilities went on until 1823, when Governor-General Lord Amherst declared war, marched into Burmah with 20,000 men, and captured Rangoon without the loss of a man. A tedious and costly war followed, which was ended two years later by the cession to England of the Penasserim coast and Assam and the payment of $5,000,000 indemnity. But the war had cost England $60,000,000 and 10,000 men. In 1852 another war broke out. The present Gen. Lord Wolseley was an ensign in the British army of invasion. Rangoon, Prome and all Pegu were taken and annexed to the British dominions, leaving only the kingdom of Ava, a small territory entirely shut in from the coast. A treaty was made which declared that "If the king of Ava fail to renew his friendship with the British government * * * the governor-general will again put forth the power he holds and visit with full retribution aggressions which must of necessity lead to the total subversion of the Burman state and to the ruin and exile of the king and his race." To this warning King Theebaw has been heedless, probably encouraged by French intrigues. The Indian governor-general has put forth his power and the Burman state is a thing of the past.

THE STORY OF THEEBAW.

The predecessor of Theebaw was King Meng-Doon. When he was made King it was stipulated that the line of succession should be through his brother and that brother's eldest son. But that brother and his family were murdered by Meng-Doon's eldest son, known as the Men-Goon prince. To escape the consequences of his crime this prince fled to Cochin China and placed himself under the protection of the French, where he now remains. When Meng-doon died the Men-Goon prince was the rightful heir to the throne. But he was in exile and dared not return, so Theebaw gained the succession. He was a reputed younger son of Meng-Doon by one of his inferior wives. But there is good reason to believe that his father was a certain priest in the royal monastery with whom his mother was known to be criminally intimate. And, as his mother was a Shan woman, Theebaw is thus neither of royal blood nor even of pure Burmese blood. Theebaw never expected to be king, as there were dozens of half-brothers with better claims to the throne. He aspired, however, to wed the Princess Soopiyah Lat, the only daughter of the chief queen of Meng-Doon. At first his suit was rejected; but on the death of Meng-Doon the chief queen decided to accept him as son-in-law, and, in conspiracy with the principal ministers, made him king. The queen and her daughter, who thus became chief queen, persuaded Theebaw, as a matter of safety, to put all his other relatives, some hundreds in number, to death. Theebaw's principal agent in this and other massacres that have taken place at Mandalay was his former body-servant, Taindat-Woon, whom he now made the most influential minister. Indeed, this creature has been the real king, in whose hands Theebaw was only a drunken puppet. Kenn-Woon has nominally been the prime minister, but his power has really been very small. He is a man of exalted character, and is the most learned scholar in Burmah. He has traveled in Europe, and almost alone of all Theebaw's ministers appreciated the power of European nations. He strove for peace and for maintaining friendly relations with England. But his influence counted for nothing against that of the ferocious and ignorant Taindat-Woon. This last-named worthy, by the way, is reputed to be the richest man in Burmah, having for years been the proprietor of a vast system of gambling houses in all the large towns and cities of the kingdom.

A LOOK AT BURMAH.

Upper Burmah, which has now been seized by England, consists of the valley of the Irrawaddy and the rolling table-lands that bound it. The population is about 2,000,000. The soil is remarkably fertile, and there are vast forests of teak and other valuable woods. Among the crops that may be grown in abundance are wheat, corn, cotton and sugar-cane, and also tea and tobacco. There are inexhaustible supplies of coal, petroleum and rock salt. The ruby and sapphire mines are the richest in the world, and amber, copper, lead, gold and silver and fine marble are found in abundance. Yet so bad has been the government and so oppressive the taxes that famines are frequent, the people are paupers, and there are miles of the most fertile country in the world without an inhabitant. No wonder, as we are informed, the people hail with joy the advent of the British conquerors. The principal towns and cities of Burmah are Minhla, Pagan, Ava, Mandalay, Myin-Gyan, and Yay-nan-gyoung, all on the Irrawaddy. They are all handsome towns, well laid out, and kept in a cleanly condition. The climate of Burmah is not so trying as that of Bengal, and the Irrawaddy is not, like the Ganges, a mere sewer of filth and floating corpses. There are savage beasts, tigers, cheetahs, elephants, and innumerable serpents in the forests and jungles, and alligators in the rivers. Ducks, flamingoes, herons, and other fowls are plentiful. Indeed, in natural characteristics the country compares favorably with Aracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, which comprise what has been known since 1862 as British Burmah. And as the latter, under a good government, is the most prosperous province of the British empire in India, this newest acquisition of the imperial crown will doubtless prove by no means a barren conquest.

POLITICAL EXPRESSION.

Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette:* Pretty nearly everything seems to be unconstitutional in Ohio just now except forgery. As a substitute for the popular will forgery is handy for those who work in politics as a steady thing.

Boston *Journal:* The democrats in Washington are said to be about organizing a state association of federal office holders for the purpose of raising money for elections and sending voters home to vote. They will have to be extremely careful or they will become offensive partisans.

Chicago *Inter-Ocean:* Democratic papers are querying whether democratic Georgia has not gone squarely back on the party, which has over and over again declared its unalterable opposition to all "sumptuary laws." The people of Georgia don't seem to have asked politicians whether they would like it or not.

Boston *Globe* (Dem): The one-man-power over 100,000 offices is the thing to be reformed. Distribute the responsibility of appointments and thus bring the offices nearer to the people, to whom they rightfully belong, and the officials nearer to the people also, and therefore more conscious of the fact that they are the people's servants and not their superiors.

New York *Herald:* The gentlemen who wish to reform the tariff will do wisely if, before they introduce a bill in the house, they take the trouble to make themselves reasonably certain that it will be adopted by the senate. Congress will have too much to do of great and pressing importance to the country to waste time over a tariff bill which cannot become a law.

Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette:* There is a ripping row again in the democratic party about Mr. Randall. The trouble with Mr. Randall is, he is suspected of entertaining some opinions that have relations to business affairs. This makes him a peculiar democrat, as the great principles of the democratic party are the cultivation of all the prejudices of races and classes of the people. Randall is a disturbing element.

New York *Tribune:* If Mr. Manning is wise he will see that the thing he must do regarding the tariff in order to satisfy the great majority of democrats will be to destroy his party. His wiser course is to recommend no action. For that course he has strong reasons to offer. If he recommends action at all he will find that he has strengthened those fanatics who, if they have force enough, will render future democratic success impossible.

Young Lamar's Idea of his "Pa."

"Carp's" Washington Letter to the Cleveland Leader.

Secretary Lamar, of the interior department, has his son for private secretary. He is a bright young fellow who has led the varying life of a traveling man in Texas, and who has a vocabulary which at times is more emphatic than elegant. The other day a friend told him that his father was paying too much attention to his Mississippi friends and that ex-Representative Money had too much influence at the department for the secretary's good. "That's a mistake," said young Lamar. "Money has received no favors from this department, and pa has treated his southern friends worse than outsiders. Why," he continued, growing excited, "pa's a h—l of a man, anyhow; he has more friends than any other man in the South, and he does less for his friends than any man in the South."

THE HOTELS.

GILMAN.

J Stencil, Dayton
I W Cantrill, do
Wm McCabe, Astoria
E J Lansing, Vancouver
W McGregor, Baker Cy
L LaDue, Huntington
L L Linch, Hillsboro
John Hale, Union
W H Warren, San Fran
Na Walter, San Fran
F Clemmens, Walla Wal
Ad Opper, do
E I King, Lafayette
W F Skiff, Lebanon

QUIMBY.

B Lax, San Fran
Chas S Arnason, do
Frank D Stone, Spokane
P A Wagner, Billings
H Clenbeck, Salem
A W Ely, Tacoma
C W Tullis, do
Wm Lounsberry, do
Wm Kinsey, do
P B Church, do
Jno Bolander, do
W H Osgood, do
Geo Holaday, Ft Douglas
A Palmer, Vancouver
Thos Dixon, Wallapa Cy
S R Washburn, Walla W
G A Burt, Yoncalla
Hugh Doran, Arlington
Frank Adams, Molalla
W F Gurney, Dalles
John Dumpsey, McMinnvl
P A Sherman, Umatilla
P F Fult, do
Benj Bisbee, Oakland
W Baldwin, do
Mrs P V Allen, Cascades
J W Sappington, Gaston
S J Randall, Br Columbia
G W Peabody, St Paul
W D Close, Kalama
J D Hackett, Kansas City
J Zingibl, Seattle
M H Fitzgerald, do
D R Williams, Oregon City
Daniel Williams, do
F E Gottle, Newberry
B S Cook, do
J Schuttel, do

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H H Keene
T T Rusk
J Foden
Ed Nickerson
George Dunnewelz
Carl Borthman
J Saunders
Mrs Chas L Davis
D J Sprague
H E Stanley
Warren Noble
Chas Lilley
George Ott
John Thornton
Chas P Low
T Kutchka
Miss Ellen Howard
Miss Bertha Foy

T A Howard, Salem
E H Bacon, Omaha
A F McClaine, Silverton
F R Neall, McCoy
I Lounex, Eugene
W Y Abell, Chicago
Albert Mauer, N York
A D Bennett, New Jersey
W Lampton, Colfax
W C Travers, [illegible]
Jas Hayes, Kalama
W W Corlett, Cheyenne
I I Clough, Vancouver
W R Willis, Roseburg
B Farnkoff, Seattle
M Covert, do
K Mahoney, do
P F Sayer, McMinnville
H Parker, Tacoma
R G Anderson, do
W H Merryweather, S Paul

ST. CHARLES.

A F Parker, Lewiston
F H Taylor, Dayton
Miss Morrel, Olympia
F H Brown, do
O Shead, Skamokawa
H Akers, Skamokawa
W F Cromwell, do
Mrs S Loiston, Hamston
H Caples & sn, Columbia
C C Preston, Maryland
J R McLean, Vancouver
F H Wilson, The Dalles
F M Smith, do
C L Richmond, do
E B Whitney, do
F Scott, L Grande
A Edir, Butte
Miss F Rinehart, [illegible]
Miss F Rinehart, do
J J Ryan, Butteville
W B Chase, Corvallis
L LaPage, do
T B Connor, Roseburg
R B Colley, Philadelphia
A B McIlwain, Albany
C H Young, Shoshone
Mrs McKee, do
C I Bain, Astoria
F C Reed, do
J A Hanthorn, do
H R Bidwell, [illegible]
Y Kratz, Dixie
A King, St Helens
J C Miller, Milton
J J Graham, do
F N Reed, McMinnville
J M Gardner & fy, do
W A Robinson & fy, Umatilla
O L Jonner, Baker City
G W Lang, Texas
A D Naylor, Pendleton
Mrs M Goldberg, do
F J Hutching's, do
Mrs E Coleman, Champoeg
C F Abernethy, do
T Thompson, St Joe
T F Frank, do
S Z Bond, Irving

INTERNATIONAL.

R P Ray, Tacoma
B B Ray, do
John Smith, Astoria
C Campi, Wisconsin
J Steward, do
S A Hughes, Bonneville
J Hill, Montana
H M McCune, Montana
John Riley, Halifax
R Adams & wf, Iowa
H T Wilkinson, Kentucky
H E Wilson, do
J Wilson, Powell's Valley
John Hands, Scappoose
M Harris, do
C F Sexander, Corvallis
W Holt & wf, do
M Barlmer, Oregon
D Dodron, Wisconsin
H H Skinner, Albina
E Fagon, Kalama
D Cassell, Vancouver
J M Hamilton & wf, Or Cy
John Dalton, California
Thos Thompson, Kalama
Martin Joyce, do
P Barry, New York
L Couture, Canada
P J Hawken, do
Thos Budd, San Fran
J Smith, do
Thos Jones, Victoria
John Davis, do
W M Reynolds, Minn
M Antler, Idaho
Martin Davis, Eugene
Kate Kinney, Kansas Cy
J Gibbons, do
S L Withrow & wf, M T
W H Gray, do
John Andersen, Glasgow
J H Wilson, Salem
F S Montgomery, Scio
M Montgomery, do
Thos Cauley, do
Mrs Fisk, Canyon City
A C Dora, do
Jesse Stoops, Salem
J H Atkins, Illinois
A A Brabend, Wisconsin
John Duffey, do
Peter Hughes, do
A Olson, Oregon City
Thos Connors, New York

A Remarkable Cure of Scrofula.

Wm. S. Baker, of Lewis, Vego County, Ind., writes as follows: "My son was taken with Scrofula in the hip when only two years old. We tried several physicians but the boy got no relief from their treatment. Noticing your SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, recommended so highly, I bought some of it of you in the year 1882, and continued taking it until the sores finally healed up. He is now 21 years of age, and, being satisfied that your medicine did him so much good when he used it, we want to try again in another case, and write to you to get some more."

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

Weather cool with light rains.

Overland receipts include 20 cses bacon, 30 cs milk, 200 hf bxs candles, 10 bbls eggs, 2 hf bbls fish, 25 cs 30 kgs syrup, 12 cs maple do, 58 cs canned goods, 5 bbls dried berries, 60 bbls linseed oil, 15 bbls alcohol, 45 bbls spirits, 130 pkgs tobacco, car stoves, 2 cars machinery.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours: 1012 ctls wheat, 3187 bbls flour, 1281 ctls oats, 200 ctls bran, 525 ctls millstuff, 271 sks potatoes, 152 lbs hides, 15,152 lbs hops, 228 bxs fruit, 30 cs eggs, 12 pkgs butter. Also 24,472 ctls wheat, 1088 bbls flour, 189 ctls oats, 200 ctls millstuff, 324 ctls barley, 1060 sks flaxseed, 2610 lbs hides from the eastern section.

FREIGHTS—Both the Chasca and the Raglan Castle are disengaged. The arrival of a number of open vessels lately has had a weakening effect, and the market is not quotable. The request for tonnage is practically nothing, and lower rates would just now have to be accepted to induce business. Our spot list now foots up 34,372 tons register, of which 6314 is loaded, 13,583 loading or to load, 7866 iron and 2649 wood open. En route 35,228 tons is listed.

WHEAT—Foreign markets quiet, but firmly held. New York advanced at noon, but also is closing lower. Chicago irregular, but generally weaker. Our market rules very dull, with few sales passing, and these mostly of valley. Walla Walla in slack request, but holders remain firm. Shipping needs are very light and exporters are indifferent about shouldering new business.

OATS—Receipts continue light, hardly sufficient for local needs, and sellers have the advantage. Very little is doing for shipment. Values irregular as last quoted.

FLOUR—Receipts free and stocks large. The local request is steady, with a lull in the inquiry from Puget sound.

PROVISIONS—Packers are now doing little. The market is freely supplied with all kinds and values continue weak.

EGGS—Free supplies and market weaker, 35c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Governments were active and strong. Stocks were unusually irregular and in early dealings feverish. In the first half hour there was a decided decline in Vanderbilts, Western Union, Louisville & Nashville and Union Pacific but losses were generally recovered before 12. Later dealings were accompanied by a more steady tone and there was a moderate advance with only slight re-actions, closing strong with in a small fraction of the best figures of the day. The death of Vanderbilt was not known in Wall street until hours after the close of the exchange. Most of the leading brokers left the street before there was even a rumor in regard to the matter and the effect upon to-morrow's stocks was only a matter of conjecture among belated brokers and office clerks.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Money, dull and easy at 2@2½. Prime paper, 4@5. Exchange, bills $4 83½; demand, $4 85¾.

Petroleum, steady at 90⅝c.

BONDS.

3s	103¾	4s	123⅞
4½s	112½	Pacific 6s	125¾

STOCKS.

American	104	Northwestern	107⅛
Can Pacific	50⅜	N. Y. Central	104⅝
Canada-Southern	45¼	Or. Navigation	100½
Central Pacific	45	Transcontinental	35⅛
Burlington	135¾	Improvement	33
Lackawanna	121⅞	Pacific Mail	67¾
D. & R. G.	26	Panama	98
Erie	27⅞	Rock Island	127
Kansas & Texas	33⅞	St. Paul	90⅞
Lake Shore	88	Texas Pacific	21
Louisville Nashville	45⅝	Union Pacific	55⅛
Michigan Central	76	Fargo	117
Northern Pacific	30¼	Western Union	75
N. P. Preferred	61½	Ontario	32

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCK REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.

Hale & Norcross	2 90	Gould & Curry	[illegible]
Savage	1 70	Ophir	1 60
Sierra Nevada	70	Union	45
Chollar	1 00	Con. Cal. & Va.	1 50
Navajo	55	Bodie	1 15
Alta	25	Mono	3 75
Peerless	70	Best & Belcher	1 20
Peer	30		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Wheat, rather firmer for spot, but very small business doing; season's storage paid $1 41¼ bid, $1 41½ asked; buyer 1886 $1 41½@1 42⅛ bid, $1 43 asked; buyer the season sold $1 50⅝@1 50⅞; business light in futures. Closed $1 50⅞ buyer season, $1 51⅛ buyer 1886.

Barley—Firmly held; quotations unaltered; hardly anything doing in futures.

Oats—Steady and quiet.

Potatoes—Receipts excessive and market unimproved.

Provisions—Dull.

Hides—Rather easier.

Wool—Small business doing at full prices.

Hops—Depressed.

Salmon—Inactive.

Receipts—Wheat, 151,530 ctls, mostly aboard ship; flour, 5000 qr sks; oats, 3500 ctls; potatoes, 8400 sks; barley, 8500 ctls.

MONEY MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, $4 84@4 84½; documentary, $4 83@4 83¼. Transfers, 22. Bank of England rate of interest, 3 per cent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, $1 02⅞. Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 84¼; short, $4 87. Good commercial, from 1 to ¾c lower; documentary, 2 to 1½ lower. U. S. bonds, 3s, 103¾; 4½s, 112½; 4s, 123⅝.

LONDON, Dec 8.—Silver bullion English standard, £25 fine, per fine ounce, 47 7-16.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Wool, steady, demand light; domestic fleece, 27@36c; pulled, 14@33c; Texas, 9@22c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Wool, firm and unchanged. The stock is light.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Wool, firm and in good demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 28@33c; unwashed wools, medium, 24@35c; clothing selection, 27@28c; fine, 20@25c; pulled wools, 21@35c for common to choice super, fancy supers 40c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 5000; dull and lower; shipping steers, $3 60@4 80; stockers and feeders, $2 50@4 10; Texans, $2 75@3 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 3300; slower; rough and mixed, $3 45@3 65; packing and shipping, $3 70@3 95; light, $3 40@3 90.

Sheep—Receipts, 6000; weak and a shade lower; natives, $2@3 80; western, $2@3 30; Texans [illegible]; lambs, $2 50@4 75.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—For immediate distribution there is very little doing, but for spring considerable business is in progress. Exports of domestic cottons for the week were 4304 packages; and for the expired portion of the year 111,125, against 135,410 the same time last year.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Wheat opened 96c January, 97⅞c February, $1 02⅞ May. At noon, 96½c cash, 95¾c December, 96¾c January, 98⅛c February, $1 03⅛ May. Closed, 95⅞c December, 96⅝c January, 98⅝c February, $1 03⅝ May.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—The weather is frosty. Wheat, steady and in fair demand; offerings moderate; spring and winter, 7s 2d@7s 4d; California, 6s 11d@7s 1d; club, 7s 1d@7s 4d. Corn, strong, and in fair demand at 4s 10½d.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Cargoes off coast, steady; cargoes on passage and for shipment, firmly held.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—Spot wheat, steady.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Bark Coloma called at Honolulu Nov. 17, all well next day.

The Firth of Stronsa cleared from San Francisco last Wednesday for Wilmington.

British ship Raglan Castle, 86 days from Auckland, to Meyer, Wilson & Co., arrived to-day.

The Abernyte went down river this morning.

A new island has been thrown up in the ocean in 20, 28 south, 175, 2 west. It is two miles long, about 250 feet high, with a reef north and south extending 1½ miles. Soundings at this side found no bottom in 100 fathoms. The island is 41 miles from the Tongas, bearing toward Fiji.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Arrived—Str Queen of the Pacific, Victoria; str Arago, Coos bay; schr Emma Utter, Coos bay; schr Truskee, Stoolwater bay; bk Lizzie Williams, Tacoma; ship Yosemite, Tacoma; collier Walla Walla, Portland; str Yaquina, Yaquina bay; ship Josie Witt, [illegible]; bark Vidette, Port Madison.

CAPE HANCOCK, Dec. 8.—Schr Carrie B. Lake anchored at Sand Island. 12 M.—Passed in—Br ship Raglan Castle, Port Augusta. 1 P. M.—Cloudy; wind southeast, two miles; light swell on the bar.

ASTORIA, Dec. 8.—Lurline left up. At M. with Br ship Northernhay, Oklahama arrived down at [illegible] with Br bk Earl Rosebery 11 A. M. Dock arrived down 11:30 with Br ship Alcona. Br ship Raglan Castle arrived in 2:15 P. M.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SYDNEY.—Arrived previous to 4th—Br bk Isaac Blone, Burrard Inlet.

LIVERPOOL.—Sailed 3d—Br bk Glenny Chase, Victoria.

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COUGH CURE
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.
SAFE. SURE. PROMPT.
25 Cts.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.
Sole Proprietors.

Contagious!

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. Finally I completely lost all hope in that country, and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals. I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles, and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life! L. FRED HALFORD.

New York City, June 12th, 1885.

In March of last year (1884) I contracted blood poison, and being in Savannah, Ga., at the time I went into the hospital there for treatment. I suffered very much from rheumatism at the same time. I did not get well under the treatment there, nor was I cured by any of the usual means. I have now taken seven bottles of Swift's Specific, and am sound and well. It drove the poison out through the boils on the skin. DAN LEARY.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 7, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d St.

RIVER AND OCEAN SHIPPING.

For Astoria—Fast Time.
STR. TELEPHONE
LEAVE MORRISON ST. TUESDAY & THURSDAY at 6 A. M.—on Sunday at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Astoria, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6 A. M. Close connections at Kalama with N. P. R. R. to Sound. Connections at Portland with O. & C. and Westside Trains. Vancouver and Oregon City boats, and Eastern bound trains. E. A. SEELY, Agent, Portland. U. B. SCOTT, Pres't. Telephone No. 81.

Steamer Manzanillo
Leaves Morrison street wharf every alternate morning at 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. On Mondays and Fridays for SKAMOKAWA, and on Wednesdays for CLATSKANIE and wayside landings, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
PEOPLE'S FREIGHTING CO., O. BUREAU, President.
A. B. FOSTER, Sec'y and Treas'r.

Portland and LaCamas Route.
The STEAMER TRAVELLER will leave Morrison street for LaCamas, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 A. M. Leave LaCamas Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., calling at Vancouver, Fishers and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat. W. S. BUCHANAN, Master.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s
STRS. LURLINE OR VANCOUVER.
Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.
TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

People's Line to Oregon City.
STR LATONA leaves Taylor st. daily at 3 P. M.; from Oregon City at 8 A. M. Touches at all intermediate points. TOWING from 10 to 2 P. M.

INSURANCE.

THE OREGON
[illegible]
OF PORTLAND, OR.
Cash Capital $250,100.00
Cash Assets 350,030.00
AGENCY
London Assurance Corporation of London, Eng.
Established A. D. 1720.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—11 STARK ST.

Union Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital - - - $750,000.
BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON,
North side Stark bet. Front & First, Portland.
JAMES S. REED, Agent.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital £2,000,000
Reserve fund, (in addition) £375,000
Deposit in Oregon $10,000
Agency in Portland at No. 6 First street.
PHILIP G. SCHUYLER, Agent.

MARKETS.

E. RICHARDS,
Dealer in Columbia River
Salmon & Fish of All Kinds.
Also, Eastern and Native
Oysters and Game,
Wholesale and Retail. Orders from the country promptly shipped in good order.
74 Washington street, Portland, Or.

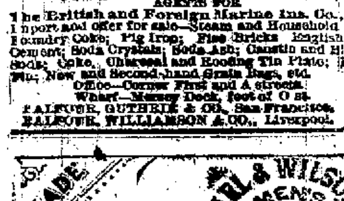
A. H. JOHNSON,
CENTRAL MARKET.
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

O'SHEA BROS.,
Wholesale Butchers & Packers
And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.
Special attention given to supplying ships.
Stalls 28, 32 and 34 Central Market, Portland.

PACIFIC MARKET.
M. L. SPAULDING. THOS PAPWORTH.
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH
BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS.
Corner Third and Ash Streets.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
AGENTS FOR
The British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co., L'td.
Import and offer for sale—Steam and Household Coal; Foundry Coke; Pig Iron; Fire Bricks; English Salt; Cement; Soda Crystals; Soda Ash; Caustic and Bicarb. Soda; Coke, Charcoal and Roofing Tin Plate; Block Tin; New and Second-hand Grain Bags, etc.
Office—Corner First and A streets.
Wharf—Mersey Dock, foot of C st.
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., San Francisco.
BALFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., Liverpool.



Henley Roller Skates!
NEW AND IMPROVED,
Extraordinary Reductions!
BEST AND ONLY
Scientific Skates!
SOLE AGENTS,
OSBORN & ALEXANDER,
628 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,
MECHANICS' TOOLS, HARDWARE AND MACHINERY.
Send for Free Catalogue. Mention this Paper.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.
THE ONLY ROUTE TO THE EAST.
Through tickets at lowest rates, and full and reliable information can be obtained only at
ASH STREET WHARF.
Train for the East leaves Ash street every day at 3 P. M.
Train from the East arrives at 10:30 A. M.
Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Dayton, and close connections made with both Northern Pacific and Union Pacific trains at their western termini.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND, Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows:	FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A. M., as follows:
State of Cal., Sat'y, Dec. 5	Columbia, Friday, Dec. 4
Columbia, Thurs'y, Dec. 10	Oregon, Wednesday, Dec. 9
Oregon, Tuesday, Dec. 15	State of Cal., Mon'y, Dec. 14
State of Cal., Sund'y, Dec. 20	Columbia, Saturd'y, Dec. 19
Columbia, Friday, Dec. 25	Oregon, Thursday, Dec. 24
Oregon, Wednesday, Dec. 30	State of Cal., Tues'y, Dec. 29
State of Cal., Mon'y, Jan. 4	Columbia, Sunday, Jan. 3

And every fifth day thereafter until further notice.
The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.
U. S. Mail Steamers leave from Ash street wharf Portland, daily (except Sunday) at 6 A. M.
MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER:
LEAVE PORTLAND 7 A. M. DAILY (except Sunday).
WILLAMETTE RIVER:
Boats leave Portland at 6 A. M. every day except Saturday for Corvallis and way points, returning every day except Sunday. Boats leave Portland at 7 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Dayton and way points, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
JNO. J. BYRNE, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
Northern Pacific Railroad,
Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.
The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast.
VIA
ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.
Leave Portland at 3 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.
PACIFIC DIVISION.
Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:45 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 6:30 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. 1 Washington st., Portland.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections.
Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $30.
Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
East Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Ashland	4:15 A. M.
Ashland	6:30 P. M.	Portland	4:35 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9:00 P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Portland and Ashland.
The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	9:00 A. M.	Corvallis	4:30 P. M.
Corvallis	8:30 A. M.	Portland	3:20 P. M.

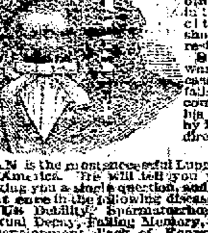
Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	5:00 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	8:30 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor. Stark and Second Streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office, Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.
R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

New Route!
CORVALLIS, YAQUINA, SAN FRANCISCO.
[illegible]
After Sept. 14th, 1885, Trains
Leave Corvallis Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10 A. M.
Leave Yaquina Monday, Wednesday, Friday, at 7 A. M.
This company is now prepared to transport all freight and passengers offering at the lowest rates ever made on this coast—
RATES:
Corvallis to San Francisco,
BY TRAIN AND THE
A1 SS. YAQUINA:
Cabin, $14. Steerage $7.
Grain, $4.50 per ton.
(For sailing dates see separate advertisement.)
Accommodations unsurpassed.
Capacity of Steamship—Cabin passengers, 80; steerage, 60; freight, 1500 tons.
River steamers will hereafter connect with trains at Corvallis.
Other Ocean Steamers will be added as required.
For further information apply to
Z. J. HATCH, Pacific Dock, Portland.
C. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

DR. VAN MONCISCAR
PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT
132 and 134 Third St., Portland, Or.



Is a regular graduate in medicine, has been longer engaged in the special treatment of all venereal, Sexual and Chronic diseases than any other Physician in the West, as city papers show, and old residents know. $1000 reward for any case which he fails to cure, coming under his treatment, by following his directions.

DR. VAN is the most successful Lung and Throat Doctor in America. He will tell you your trouble without asking you a single question, and warrants a permanent cure in the following diseases: NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediment to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, receives searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.
NERVOUS Diseases with or without dreams. Diseased Discharges cured promptly, without hindrance to business.
BOTH SEXES consult confidentially. If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous.
Diseases of the Eye and Ear; Ulceration or Catarrh, Internal or external; Deafness or Paralysis, Singing or Roaring Noises, Thickened Drum, etc., permanently cured.
Terms strictly cash. Office hours 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ST. DAVID'S,
715 Howard St., Near Third, San Francisco.
A first-class Lodging Hotel, containing 150 rooms; water and gas in each room; no better beds in the world; no guest allowed to use the linen once used by another; a large reading room; hot and cold water; baths free. Price of rooms—Per night, 50c and 75c; per week, from $2 upward. Open all night.
H. HUGHES, Proprietor.
At Market Street Ferry take Omnibus line of street cars to corner of Third and Howard.

DR. WING LEE,
CHINESE PHYSICIAN,
HAS LOCATED IN PORTLAND TO PRACTICE his profession among the people. He makes a specialty of treating CHRONIC DISEASES which the American doctors fail to cure. Give him a trial and be convinced of his skill in treating all diseases.
Office: No. 30 Pine st., between First and Second, Portland, Or.

Cure Guaranteed
The Electro-Galvanic Suspensory Belt is a Positive Cure for Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor, Weakness, Premature Old Age, &c., &c. $500 Reward paid if every Belt we sell does not generate a genuine electric current. Price reduced to $5. With each Belt we send a written guarantee to return the full amount paid if it does not make a complete cure. Sealed particulars free. ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY, cor. [illegible], Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE COURTS.

A Suit by Clients against a Law Firm, and Another Vice Versa.

Wirz, the Homicide, to be Tried To-Day—A Receiver's Salary Increased—Divorce Suit—Interesting Notes—Bond Approved.

The case of the Dundee Mortgage Trust Investment company vs. Dr. J. A. Chapman, to recover on four mortgages, amounting to several thousand dollars, was heard before Judge Deady yesterday on demurrer to the bill. The demurrer was overruled and defendant given till next Wednesday to apply for leave to file an answer setting up usury.

U. S. District Attorney Watson yesterday approved the bond of Bartholomew Coffey, as agent of the Umatilla Indian reservation. The bond is in the sum of $10,000.

Judge Deady yesterday made an order increasing the salary of C. N. Scott, receiver of the narrow gauge railroad, from $200 to $250 per month. The petition for the increase was sanctioned by the directors.

The libel against the British ship Grisedale has been dismissed by settlement. The suit was brought by the steward of the ship to recover his wages. The case was prosecuted by Edward N. Deady, who secured the settlement of his client's claim.

W. H. Merrick, the attorney, has brought suit in the state circuit court against W. D. Prettyman, of East Portland, to recover $210. On November 25th Prettyman gave his note for this amount, payable in ten days to Keely & DuBois, and they assigned the same to Merrick for collection.

William T. Highfield, a farmer of Clackamas county and defendant in a $20,000 breach of promise case brought by Mrs. Henrietta Kelly, was allowed until January 1, 1886, yesterday, by Judge Smith to file his answer to the complaint. Highfield's statement of the affair is anxiously awaited by the curious public.

In the suit of C. A. Alisky against J. Moos, the plaintiff yesterday took judgment on the verdict for $3000, interest, costs and disbursements.

VALUE OF LEGAL SERVICES.

Most of the time of state circuit court department No. 1 has been occupied for the past few days in the trial of the case of Chung Yow vs. Adams & Welty. From what could be learned, it seems Adams & Welty have for a long period acted as attorneys for Chung Yow, and out of moneys collected, excepting $500 paid to Gearin & Bellinger as co-attorneys in a case, have retained for services rendered about $2600. The celestial got an idea in his head that he was paying a little too much, while Adams & Welty allege they were only charging him an agreed price for the work performed. Yow, however, brought suit for a settlement and was awarded $1050 by the jury. Adams & Welty requested and have been allowed fifteen days to file a motion for a new trial. The point at issue appears to be what is a reasonable compensation for legal services, and as to this there are naturally many varied opinions.

DEFAULT AND JUDGMENT.

Yesterday, in state circuit department No. 1, the Oregon Iron & Steel company was awarded judgment by default against Frank Payne for $3000. The action was brought November 20 to recover on three promissory notes executed by plaintiff to defendant during the year 1884.

WIRZ CASE.

The trial of I. J. Wirz for the murder of Ferdinand Lemer at Albina will be commenced this morning in Stearns's court. Cecil Holcomb and J. A. Campbell will defend Wirz, and Prosecuting Attorney Gearin will appear in behalf of the state. It will probably take two days to try the case.

THE DIVORCE MILL.

Pauline Scott has instituted a divorce suit in the state circuit court, from F. W. Scott, on the ground that he is a habitual drunkard and while under the influence abuses her and her children four in number, namely, Frederick W., ten years old; Thomas W., nine years; Minnie M., five years and Jessie H. five months. Plaintiff alleged that she and defendant were married in East Portland on the 28th day of August 1874. That at the time of her marriage she was the owner in her own right of one parcel containing 170 acres of land and other of 25 acres. Further that the defendant is claiming to be the owner of said property, and is squandering and attempting to sell and squander it contrary to her wishes. She therefore asked for a decree dissolving the bond of matrimony existing between them the care of her children and to be allowed to assume her maiden name Pauline Clarke. Also that the above described property be awarded her, and defendant be forever restrained from interfering in any manner with the possession or control of same. Defendant is a farmer residing in Powell's Valley.

OBJECT OF THE ASSESSMENT.

A case in which the city of Portland is denominated as plaintiff, has been instituted by the congregation Beth Israel defendant, in the state circuit court, being an appeal by defendant against the action of the common council in adopting the report of the viewers in the assessment of damages in the matter of the laying out of Corbett street so as to cut off part of the old Jewish cemetery. The appeal, divested of legal phrases, is as follows:

The congregation Beth Israel appeals to the state circuit court from the report of the viewers and assessment of damages adopted by the common council, in the matter of laying out and establishing Corbett street, approved November 20, 1885, wherein there was assessed as damages to congregation Beth Israel as owner of a tract of land known as the Jewish cemetery, the sum of $945. Also that portion of the report and assessment of damages wherein the congregation was assessed $400 for the removal of graves, making a total of $.345. The whole report of the viewers in the matter of the extension of Corbett street, as relates to or affects the property of the defendants, is appealed from and excepted to.

WANT THEIR FEE.

During the month of August, 1883, Henry Swift, Jr., employed Strong & Strong, the attorneys-at-law, to prosecute a suit for him against M. F. Mulkey and W. Lair Hill for the possession of some 120 acres of land situated in S 20, T 1 N, R 1 E, and about which there was some dispute. The case was tried on the 27th day of June of the present year, and resulted in Strong & Strong coming out victorious. On the conclusion of the trial Swift went to Seattle, where he still is, and made a deed transferring the property to one David Pardun. Now Strong & Strong put in an appearance with an allegation that Swift made a written contract with them to the effect that they were to get one third of the land in case they won the suit, and nothing if they were unsuccessful, and that Swift made the transfer to Pardun for the purpose of keeping this one-third interest from them. They have consequently instituted suit for it against Swift and Pardun in the state circuit court, and order has been made that the summons ordering the last named to appear be published, as they are both at the present time residing outside of the state.

THE PROPOSED STOCK EXCHANGE.

Some time since the firm of A. G. Ellis & Co. began to make efforts to establish in this city a merchants' stock and brokerage exchange. The purposes is to deal in grain and provisions, local and other securities, railroad and mining stocks, etc. It is more than probable that the exchange will be established, and that, too, very soon. Forty subscribers have been secured, and each will be entitled to a seat in the board. Following are the subscribers:

J. F. Watson,	W. B. Ayer,
A. G. Ellis,	W. J. Burns,
Wm. Sibson,	James Laidlaw,
George Taylor,	E. D. McKee,
Theo. F. Wilcox,	C. Ceser & Co.,
Koshland Bros.,	Charles F. Beebe,
P. E. [illegible],	Allen & Lewis,
T. F. Osborn,	Portland National bank,
H. E. Battin,	H. D. Mix,
Samuel Coulter,	B. Campbell,
E. S. Larsen & Co.,	George Pope & Co.,
W. S. Mason,	John B. David,
C. A. Gove,	Isom, Lanning & Co.,
J. McCraken & Co.,	Corbitt & Macleay,
Frank Bros. Imp. Co.	Wm. Dunbar,
Steel & Co.,	F. C. Smith,
Frank Wooley,	W. J. Leahy,
J. H. Fisk,	Paul Schulze,
Wm. Pfunder,	John Judd,
Johnathan Bourne,	L. A. Macrum,
	M. Koshland.

THE STAGE.

THE CASINO.—"Paquita" was produced last night at the Casino for the second time by the Lewis Morrison company to a pleased and fashionable audience. The company are now on their fourth and last week, and the steadily increasing business proves conclusively that they are worth it. The company as a whole is a success, and as such has met with a flattering and liberal patronage. Those who have as yet not seen their performances should do so this week. Mr. Lewis Morrison, the star of the company, is one of the finest artists in America and is considered in his particular line to be without an equal. In his latest hit in the part of Joe Boroso, recently at the Baldwin theater, which he impersonated last evening, he literally amazed his audience by his intense and realistic acting. The scene between himself and Hortense (Rose Wood) was grand. The struggle between his passion, love and duty, was marvelous, and the scene brought tears all over the house. Miss Rose Wood has few equals as a leading actress, and in her rendition of the difficult role of Hortense, won her laurels completely. In the stronger scenes, when her love is new to bound, she rose to grandeur. The piece is beautifully mounted, and the acting throughout is all that a critic could ask. To-night and Saturday matinee Paquita will receive its last productions. Thursday the beautiful story of "Hazel Kirke," Friday "The Galley Slave," by special request.

THE NEW MARKET.—Frank Eby, formerly treasurer of the New Market, arrived from Boise City yesterday. He went over the circuit with the "Alvin Joslin" company, who did an immense business. At Walla Walla the opening house was $480 and the second night $501. The company open to-night at the New Market.

AN INVOLUNTARY SOLDIER.

A Portland Saloon Keeper, Visiting Germany, is Drafted into Emperor William's Army.

Some two months since, Louis Sechtem, proprietor of the "Quelle" beer hall, started on a visit to Deutschland, which he left about ten years since. His friends here joked him about his prospects for being drafted into the army, and he promised that he would send them his photograph taken in his uniform. But he had no idea of doing any military duty for his beloved fatherland, and the object of his visit was to look once more on the Rhine, the German Rhine, and to visit his native town of Bruhl, and some of the more noted cities and art centers of Germany. He took along his naturalization papers and also visited Senator Dolph in Washington and procured a certificate or passport or some such document, which he thought would protect him from the combined German army.

But it appears that he was not sufficiently protected. Max Smith received a letter from Sechtem yesterday stating that he had been drafted, and mustered into the Twenty-third regiment of field artillery, stationed at Cologne, the celebrated city of separate and distinct smells. He gives a graphic account of his new duties, which are not exactly pleasant. He has to turn out at 4:30 in the morning, and the coffee he gets for his breakfast is not such as he was accustomed to here. Then he is drilled in riding for two hours, and does not find it enjoyable. They brace up his chin, draw out his chest and reduce his girth with a surcingle, and are trying to improve his shape generally. He sends a picture of himself in uniform with a loaf of pumpernickel under each arm, and a roll of pea sausage in each pocket. He seems confident that when the American consul returns to Cologne he will be able to procure his release. But Sechtem's friends here say that he had been called on to perform military service before leaving Germany, and that the authorities there look upon him as a deserter, and in that case the consul will not be able to procure his release. A paragraph in the president's message, published in another column, refers to such cases and states that the United States government "cannot interfere with unfulfilled personal obligations that may survive a residence in this country." But American $20-pieces will prove a friend to Sechtem when all other friends fail, and if he cannot get a discharge he will probably get on board a night train and in a few hours be over the border, and snap his fingers at Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm. He will have a good story to tell his friends here when he gets back, and will probably be content to stay in this glorious land of liberty the rest of his days.

WATER COMMITTEE ORGANIZED.

The Members Accept the Trust Imposed by the Legislature—Permanent Officers Elected.

Yesterday afternoon, pursuant to published notice, the water committee of fifteen created at the special session of the legislature met at the office of Ladd & Tilton. H. W. Corbett was selected temporary chairman and Henry Failing temporary clerk. The call for the meeting was read; also a certified copy of the act of the legislature amending the city charter, and defining the duties and powers of the water committee. All the gentlemen named in the bill were present, except R. B. Knapp, who is now in New York. They signed a formal acceptance of the trust imposed by the act. The names affixed to the acceptance are:

John Gates	F. C. Smith
C. H. Lewis	H. Failing
W. S. Ladd	Frank Dekum
L. Fleischner	H. W. Corbett
J. Loewenberg	S. G. Reed
L. Therkelsen	T. M. Richardson
A. H. Johnson	W. K. Smith

Permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, Henry Failing; treasurer, C. H. Lewis; clerk, Philip C. Schuyler.

It was voted that regular meetings be held on the first Tuesday of each month at the office of Ladd & Tilton, until otherwise ordered.

A sub-committee of five was appointed to carefully examine the act, and prepare and present to the general committee a plan for future action. The committee consists of Messrs. Corbett, Gates, Ladd, Richardson and Reed, to which the chairman was added.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday, the 15th inst.

THE EAST SIDE.

The suit of Samuel Heiple against the city of East Portland was yesterday decided in his favor by the supreme court, which reversed the decision of the circuit court. The suit grew out of the improvement of Fourth street, north of Sullivan's gulch, plaintiff objecting to being assessed for that portion in front of his property, as the street had never been condemned by the city for street purposes, though it had been used as a county road for a number of years. Plaintiff paid the city about $700 for his proportion of the improvement under protest, which the city will have to refund, together with the payment of costs of the suit. The point which appears to be settled by this decision is that, while county roads within the city must be kept in repair by the city, if at all, the city cannot compel property owners to pay for improving the same (if included in the tract originally taken up and owned by them) without first condemning the road for street purposes and paying just damages to the property-owner.

The team attached to a wood wagon belonging to Frank Walton, of Mount Tabor, ran away yesterday afternoon from the corner of J and Fourth streets, where they were left unhitched. They took up J street and had a clear course until they approached near Sixteenth street, where the wagon collided with the buggy of Mr. W. T. B. Nicholson, who occupied it in company with a son of Capt. Ingersoll. The occupants were nearly thrown over the dash-board and one wheel and axle of the buggy were broken, besides receiving lesser injuries. The collision stopped the runaway team, which was then used in hauling the damaged buggy to the blacksmith's for repairs, after which they were driven home without further mishap.

The Oxford league will give a musical and literary entertainment at the M. E. church this evening, for which a very attractive programme has been prepared.

D. E. Jones fell from the porch of his residence yesterday and dislocated his ankle.

At a ball given at Neppach's hall Monday evening, in a figure wherein gentlemen join hands and circle around the ladies, a sudden disconnection of hands caused George L. Peaslee to fall with considerable force, by which he sprained his thumb badly and cut a gash over his eye two inches in length.

Hon. John Kenworthy is visiting for a few days with A. J. Washburn, at Grass Valley, Wasco county.

EUGENE NOTES.

EUGENE, Dec. 8.

The public schools are preparing for a grand exhibition, to be given in the near future for the benefit of the tuition fund.

Our business men and mechanics are all busy, supplying the general wants of customers and completing the summer contracts.

Last Monday afternoon was the firemen's election. R. M. Day was elected chief engineer, Henry Day, assistant. It was a good day for Days.

Hon. J. H. D. Henderson has been very ill for some weeks, and is not improving as his friends hoped. Being more than 75 years old, it is feared that he will not recover.

The *Register* office is engaged in getting out the minutes of the late Baptist convention held at Portland. This enterprising company is thoroughly equipped for everything in its line, and is taking the lead in this part of the state.

The suit for breaking the will of C. E. Chrisman, deceased, is attracting considerable attention. It has been placed in the hands of a referee to take evidence in the case. All the parties are wealthy, and the estate is worth fully $500,000.

The following Sir Knights were elected officers of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, for the ensuing year: S. M. Yoran, E. C.; H. N. Crain, G.; J. C. Church, C. G.; R. S. Bean, Prel.; G. B. Dorris, Treas.; J. F. Robinson, Rec.; J. M. Hodson, S. W.; F. W. Osburn, J. W.; Wm. Preston, W.; V. McFarland, Sent. Installation Saturday evening, December 26, 1885.

A PROHIBITION SERMON.

Spirited Address on the Liquor Question by a Methodist Clergyman at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 7.

Our legislature met to-day, and as per request of the W. C. T. U. of Washington territory, the ministers of all denominations are supposed to have preached temperance sermons last evening. For the perusal of our delegates at Olympia, for whom the temperance and Christian people voted and to whose votes they are indebted for their election, we give here an extract from an able and interesting sermon on this greatest of all issues in America to-day, by Rev. Robert Phillips of the Methodist church delivered at his church last evening.

THE SERMON.

"But speak thou the things which become sound doctrine: that the aged men be sober, grave, temperate, sound in faith, in charity, in patience."

It has been said that the ministry have no right to advocate in the pulpit any theory whereby the citizens of our commonwealth would be endangered as to their liberty and business. If this be true, what shall we speak as becometh sound doctrine.

First, License. What is it? (He gave Webster's definition.) What then have the dealers and sellers of the stuff a license to do? To sell or give an article that is slaying annually 100,000 persons—one every five and a quarter minutes; that has brought upon us as a nations 200,000 orphans; is costing the country annually the labor of 300,000 idlers, whose service if it were not for the stuff would be worth, according to Hargrave's statistical tables, $[illegible]58 841,592 per year. It is a license to make 16,000,000 of moderate drinkers and drunkards in the United States classed as follows: 10,000,000 moderate drinkers, 5,000,000 immoderate drinkers and 1,000,000 drunkards.

Can you realize the fact that nearly one-third of the population of the United States are addicted to drink? A license to waste in the last ten years $10,408,921,291. It is a license to cost the country $900,000,000 annually, not including the support of the liquor paupers and punishment of criminals, which is nine-tenths of all existing in our country, and the innumerable financial burdens it imposes upon society. A sober man costs the state or territory nothing while the men whom the saloon is licensed to ruin costs the commonwealth $75 to $100 for paupers, and for a criminal $100 to $50,000 per year.

It is licensed to keep up a destructive war upon the American home, procured through seas of blood and heroic deaths. Liberty from despotic rule and tyranny was procured by our revolutionary sires. To-day a war is waging upon that liberty of home by this licensed demon. Have you seen the pale-faced wife and children waiting for the return of a drunken husband and father? I wonder not at the women taking hold of this work of temperance. Have you ever realized the horror of a drunken father or a brother? I have. "Go feel what I have felt." It defies the laws enacted for the protection of the Christian Sabbath. My experience in this territory of miners and inebriates proves to me conclusively the desecration of the Christian Sabbath is more practiced in Washington territory than in Texas. Texas once passed a prohibitory law, and some one stole or mutilated it, like the Keady law. Let the friends at Olympia take warning. Eternal vigilance must be their war-cry for the next sixty days, and then, on to the polls! It is licensed by our republic, and is the greatest foe to our republic existing to-day. It instigates lawlessness, riots, mobs and corrupt legislation.

Here the speaker again referred to the deep damnation contained in the wholesale wicked request of a Seattle whisky organization, to raise money to be used at the legislature. How? The letter was sent to THE OREGONIAN some time ago, and appeared.

We hear men talk of the glories of the late rebellion, in the final liberation of four millions of human beings. Upon those men I would place the stars and stripes of a re-united country—an emblem of unity. But when we consider the glories of the victory in the ultimate legal prohibition of the manufacture and sale of the accursed stuff, we would place upon the heroes of his victory the diadem of immortality.

Why? Because 16,000,000 souls will be liberated from present and prospective bondage of the damnable stuff.

It is licensed and it defies and condemns and tramples upon the teachings of the word of God. "O thou invisible spirit of wine; if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil."

I do not wonder that men who are interested in the traffic want license, they have $[illegible],200,000,000 invested and 202,262 men engaged in its distribution.

To license is to perpetuate the evil which is an eternal wrong and is the work of the devil in the minds of our legislators, whether high or low.

They say it can't be prohibited.

The late Brewers' association of Kansas admit that the business is ruined since the enactment of prohibition in that state. They are carrying local option in Georgia, a democratic slave state in the east, and here on the golden shores of the Pacific, and where "rolls the Oregon," timid, traitorous, Janus-faced cowards say it can't be done. Shame on such statements.

If prohibition or local option is a failure or does not succeed, why do liquor men oppose it? Here they want us to give to the low, debauched grog shop low license; and to the palace saloon high license; and I am sorry, yea, disgusted, with the stand that many of our representatives have taken on this question. This subject was discussed in Illinois a few years ago and high license adopted, with the hope it would crush the smaller saloons, but they increased throughout the state. License has proved a failure to abolish or curtail the traffic.

Second—Local option: "But speak thou the things which become sound doctrine," hence "local option." What is it? "The local power of choosing; the right of choice or election" to have liquor in our midst. The words of Washington are applicable just now. "There is an option left to the United States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable, as a nation." Our option is local option. We can be prosperous without the liquor traffic.

The advocates of the liquor traffic said when Kansas adopted prohibition the state will be ruined and emigrants will not go into Kansas—a foolish statement. Last year, now closing, she increased 100,000.

What will "local option" prohibition do? In 1882 James G. Blaine in a letter said: "Intemperance has steadily decreased in Maine since the first enactment of the prohibitory law, until now it can be said with truth that there is no equal number of people in the Anglo-Saxon world among whom so small an amount of intoxicating liquor is consumed as among the 650,000 inhabitants of Maine." We will save our young men and young women. We will protect our homes from the epidemic.

Gladstone says "it is more destructive than war, famine and pestilence," and yet some of our legislators are in favor of license. We appeal to you, fathers and mothers for your help to stop its use. We expect our 291,000 teachers and professors are long to be teaching the effects of alcohol upon the human system in our public schools, although $95,000,000 are used for the public schools to $950,000,000 for the stuff.

We see a cloud arising that will bring ultimate victory.

NOTES FROM CHENEY.

CHENEY, W. T., Dec. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The ground is covered with a light coat of snow this morning, the first of the season. It rained during the early part of the night, and the ground is soft beneath the snow, which will soon leave us. The farmers are still plowing for their winter grain.

The engineers of the much advertised "East-Washington railroad company," who were to build a railroad from Spokane Falls along Hangman's creek to Farmington, of which THE OREGONIAN has fully advised its readers, have broken camp and come in to prepare their report. It is now apparent that the exultations that were had at the inception of this project and the early completion of the road were premature. Like a great many other railroad projects, the favorable report of its practicability preceded the survey; but when the engineers come to walk over the ground, and apply their instruments, the phantom faded away.

It is a very easy matter for a railroad projector to draw a system of railroads on a map. He does it like a pedagogue draws his imaginary maps on a "black-board," just to show the boys how to do it. He brushes away all obstacles that interfere with his designs, such as old chalk marks, etc. The railroad projectors attempt to brush away the hills and hollows with the same dexterity, but they won't get out of the way, and the route of the railroad must eventually be located to conform to the general contour of the country.

The general topography of this country is easily understood. The writer has traveled it lengthwise and crosswise, and always kept up the barometer's readings.

Its natural drainage system, in connection with its topography, is not a jumbled mass, without order or system, as some people suppose, but it has a system almost as perfect as the arterial system of the human body.

There is a dividing ridge extending from the Coeur d'Alene mountains in a northwesterly direction into the Big Bend country. It has the geological features of the Coeur d'Alenes, but is overtopped occasionally with an overflow of volcanic matter. Granite, quartz, mica, slate, schist and quartzite compose the body of the ridge and crop out on the surface in many places on the entire line. The volcanic matter, through climatic agencies, decomposes and becomes very rich grain-producing soil. It passes through and forms the great grain belt lying north of Palouse river. It is the backbone of that country, and is the principal watershed. All the streams in this country receive their first water on this level plateau ridge. It is from three to ten miles wide and has numerous springs. It is from 2300 to 2500 feet above sea level. It is from 300 to 400 feet higher than Sprague, and from 800 to 1000 feet above Hangman's creek, and is the only natural route for a railroad into this country. The sides of this ridge in many places are broken into deep gulches and sharp, granite and basaltic ridges.

Hangman's creek is on the edge of the two geological formations, consequently is much broken up and very crooked, and is the very last stream that a practical railroad man would think of building a railroad along? But you may say, Why did anybody attempt to build a road in such a place? Well, the Hangman people tell a joke about it. They say those acquainted with the country wondered at it too, but a full corps of engineers came along there, the right of way men came too, and secured the right of way from the settlers; railroad stations and depots were located, branch lines, as feeders, were projected and prominent Philadelphia capitalists were brought out, not along this line, but only to favorite spots in that beautiful country. Everything had a business look about it, and everybody had a good time. They had petitions along asking the legislature to pass some act looking to the removal of the county seat from Cheney to Spokane Falls. As soon as everybody signed the petition the engineers broke camp and went home, without locating side lines; the object of the survey having been completed.

The people there are now mad, and many come into Cheney to get sympathy, and sign the remonstrance. It is a good joke, and the people of Cheney are enjoying it hugely.

D. C. LEWIS.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 7.

About 11 o'clock this morning the members began wending their way toward the capitol to commence their sixty days' work, looking a good deal more cheerful and self-satisfied than they probably will at the end of the session. From the dome of the building the national colors were displayed at half-mast, in respect to the memory of the late Vice-President Hendricks. As soon as a sufficient number of members had assembled, Secretary Owings advanced to the speaker's desk and read the list of members-elect, after which Assistant Clerk Hughes called on the assembly to nominate a speaker pro tem. Mr. S. A. Wells, of Adams county, was thereupon elected speaker, and Mr. Nicklin, of Whatcom, as chief clerk.

The speaker, in obedience to the wish of the house, announced the following committee on credentials:

Messrs. Goodell, Kinnear and Fenn.

On motion the house then adjourned until to-morrow at 2 P. M.

As the members were in the act of retiring it was suggested by some of the better posted ones that it might be well to form a permanent organization at once, and immediately the speaker rapped the house to order again, and the roll having been called, it was moved to reconsider the vote to adjourn, which having been done, the committee on credentials reported the following members as present:

C. W. Arrasmith, J. F. Brewer, G. W. Byrd, C. P. Cooke, S. F. Crutcher, B. F. Dennison, J. W. DeWar, R. O. Dunbar, J. S. Fenn, W. Fudge, M. Z. Goodell, N. D. Hill, J. R. Kinnear, E. Knowles, J. R. Lewis, A. A. Lindsley, S. H. Marl, A. E. Metcalf, C. F. Munday, N. Ostrander, C. A. Perkins, Wm. Tefft, C. F. Terry and S. A. Wells.

The oath having been administered by the secretary, and the report of the committee on credentials having been adopted, on motion of Mr. Kinnear, the house proceeded to permanent organization, with the following result:

Speaker, R. O. Dunbar, of Klickitat; chief clerk, T. G. Nicklin, of Whatcom; assistant clerk, W. H. Hughes, of King; enrolling clerk, Miss Ella Stoughton of Clarke; engrossing clerk, Miss Bertha Piper, of King; sergeant-at-arms, J. E. Gandy, of Spokane; messenger, R. H. Milroy, Jr., of Chehalis; doorkeeper, W. S. Lennard, of Pierce; watchman, Thomas Dobson, of Lewis; chaplain, Rev. F. M. Robertson, of Thurston.

The officers elect who were present, having been sworn, the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to notify the absent officers of their election.

A resolution was also adopted for the appointment of a page, and the speaker appointed Willie Haggemeyer to that position, to the great delight of the little fellow, who seems ready to do anything to help his widowed mother.

On motion of Mr. Goodell, the representatives of the press were invited to a seat within the bar.

The supply of stationery having been distributed, the house adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

THE COUNCIL.

About noon to-day the council was called to order by the former assistant clerk, Mr. John De Tierre, and the following members answered to their names: A. D. Bowen, I. Carroll, Clen Crosby, B. B. Day, E. C. Ferguson, M. Gable, H. P. Isaacs, Orange Jacobs, John M. Reavy, W. R. Neal, J. B. Reaves and C. W. Young. The clerk having called for nominations for president pro tem., Hon. O. Jacobs was nominated, but declined; Hon. E. C. Ferguson was then put in nomination, but preferred a back seat to any temporary honors. Mr. Day was then nominated and unanimously elected, and having been escorted to the chair made a few brief remarks, thanking the council for the honor, and then called for nominations for chief clerk. Mr. Eugene Wilson of Dayton was chosen to that office, and Col. H. D. Cook of Walla Walla as sergeant-at-arms. The temporary organization having been completed, a committee on credentials, consisting of Messrs. Bowen, Ferguson and Isaacs, was appointed, and in order to give them time to report the council adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

The members of the third house are returning to their homes as fast as possible, and business will soon begin in earnest.

In the election of officers of the lower house party lines were strictly drawn, and stood seventeen republicans and seven democrats throughout, except for the office of chaplain, in which politics seemed to cut no figure whatever.

Considerable disappointment is felt here that Thurston county should have been left so completely in the shade as far as the organization of the house is concerned, but from what can be learned this evening she will obtain her regular quota to-morrow in the council.

SALEM NOTES.

SALEM, Dec. 8.

Mrs. John B. Waldo entertained a number of her young lady friends at luncheon on Saturday last.

The pugilists from Portland drew a very small house last evening at their sparring exhibition.

Mrs. I. W. Gardner, formerly of this city, but now of Monterey, California, presented her husband yesterday with a bouncing son and heir.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give an oyster supper in the first national bank building to-morrow (Wednesday), afternoon and evening.

Sheriff Dore, of Grant county, arrived here yesterday having in charge an insane girl named Anna Kennedy, who was turned over to asylum authorities.

The governor has appointed the following notaries public: E. P. Sine, Lexington; E. L. Fulham, Carleton; G. C. Fuller, Astoria; George L. Curry and W. D. Fenton, Portland.

A daughter of Hon. C. T. Tozier, of Hillsboro, died in this city yesterday, at the residence of W. R. Patty, in the twenty-fourth year of her age. Her body will be sent home for burial.

The ladies of the Episcopal church are making preparations for a dialect evening at the residence of Col. and Mrs. N. E. Knight on the evening of the 17th inst. It promises to prove a very interesting and unique event.

The result of the city election was to many a source of surprise, especially the election of Councilman Bridges in the Fourth ward, who ran as the prohibition candidate against D. L. Green, republican, and Paul Oberheim, democrat. The election of John H. Albert, democrat, over John Patterson, republican, was brought about by unseen influences which made themselves manifest to the apparent satisfaction of numerous citizens. The vote was small and devoid of any great interest outside of the second ward. W. T. Bell was elected treasurer by a handsome majority over Jos. A. Sellwood, the democratic candidate.

BICYCLE ACCIDENT.—Last night Dr. C. [illegible] Newcastle met with an accident at the Pavilion rink by which his nose was broken and other injuries inflicted. He was riding a bicycle, when a boy immediately in front of him fell, and the doctor, not having time to stop, ran into the lad, ditching himself. While he lay prostrate, a bicycle, ridden at a high rate of speed, caught him across the face with the result above stated.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Progress of the Contractors on the Northern Pacific Route Across the Cascades—The Canadian Line to be Operated.

Mr. Tscheim's party of Central Pacific railroad surveyors completed their line of survey from the Siskiyou tunnel to the end of the Oregon & California track south of Ashland last week, and have moved their camp back to Rufus Cole's stage station. Their operations during the remainder of the winter will most likely be upon the California side of the line.

Washouts delayed the trains on the California and Oregon road several days last week. One between Willows and Germantown was 250 yards long, and the break between Redding and Delta, at the junction of the Sacramento and Pitt rivers, was 130 feet long and forty feet deep. Repairs were made, so that trains were running regularly again within three days after the washouts occurred.

Yreka *Journal:* From W. H. Morgan, who arrived here Monday morning from the railroad tunnel above Delta, we learn that tunnel No. 8 has been completed and that the machinery for tunneling is to be removed to tunnel No. 9, to complete that tunnel as soon as possible. He says no workers have been discharged on account of the storms, but reinforcements are gradually added. On account of the bad condition of the roads it will take some time to move the machinery from tunnel No. 8 to tunnel No. 9. The grading force is kept at work just the same as before the storms.

The Cascade Branch.

At the rate the work is progressing the grade will be completed to Ellensburg in a week or ten days. The most of the heavy rock work in the canyon is finished and those who have small contracts are pushing them with vigor, and the blasts are daily heard in the canyon below town. W. Preston is up the Yakima river, getting out timber for the piles to be used in making the last bridge in the canyon. The timbers for the two lower gaps are on hand for the construction of the temporary bridges. There seems to be nothing now visible to hinder the grade from being finished all the way in three weeks. Bennett has the contract for building the grade from here to the tunnel. The work on the tunnel will commence as soon as Mr. Muir can get things in readiness.

The Canadian Pacific.

A semi-weekly train service has been arranged for, which will probably begin within a few days. This will be welcome news for Victoria shippers, and doubly so for interior merchants, who, if the trains had not been run, would have been without their winter supplies of goods. A large number of cattle are awaiting at Van Horne for shipment to the coast, besides various other freight, and it was a query whether they would be able to get them through. Of course this is now settled and freight both ways will move as heretofore. A general clean-up had been made when Onderdonk discharged his employes—telegraph instruments taken from stations and every portable convenience for running the road forwarded to Yale. These will all have to be replaced before train service is resumed.

Says the Victoria *Colonist:* It will be interesting now to hear how much Mr. Onderdonk has been subsidized to operate the line, and if freights will be continued at the old exorbitant figures. The seriousness of the case when it was thought that the line would be closed for the winter caused great anxiety, and now that it will be resumed for the winter, interior merchants will undoubtedly lay in extensive stocks, so as not to be caught in another such dilemma as the present should such an unfortunate circumstance arise. Granite creek was almost without supplies. Clinton had slight stocks. Cariboo merchants were awaiting the winter to bring in their supplies by sleigh, and interior business men generally had held off in anticipation of lower freights, but their anxieties of the past week will now be dissipated.

THE NEAH BAY TRADERSHIP.

A Conflict between the United States Court and the Indian Agent Settled for the Present in the Court's Favor.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Very much interest has been aroused in the matter of the Indian agent at Neah bay refusing to obey orders from the district court. Several months ago Charles H. Dickson, an inspector of Indian affairs was sent here to investigate charges made against S. Baxter, trader at the Neah Bay reservation. As a result of that investigation his license was revoked, and Agent Wood was ordered to close the store. Upon the agent's fulfilling this order, the Washington Fur company, at the head of which is Mr. Baxter, made showing to the district court that they were carrying on a general merchandise business at Neah Bay, and that their business was greatly damaged by each day's suspension. Accompanying this showing was an affidavit that the store was not within the limits of the reservation. Upon this Judge Greene issued an order restraining the agent from closing the store until the matter is settled as to whether the store is within the limits of the reservation or not. This injunction was not observed, and Agent Wood was called into court to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. He exhibited as cause a telegram he had received from the secretary of the interior, telling him to shut the store. Agent Wood was not fined, but was taxed the costs of the action of bringing him to court. He returned to Neah Bay, and was immediately called upon to surrender his position to Captain Powell, who had been appointed to the office of Indian agent at Neah Bay.

The injunction applied to Agent Wood or his successors, and so Captain Powell found that state of affairs. He refused to obey the injunction, and would not receive an order from the district court to come and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The court could then have issued a peremptory order for his arrest, and directed the sheriff of Clallam county to proceed with a posse of men and take the person of Captain Powell by force and bring him into court. This might have provoked violent resistance and bloodshed, but a more peaceful course was pursued.

In the meantime, the matter was called to the attention of the authorities at Washington. The secretary of the interior seems to have complained to the attorney-general that an officer of the law was interfering with an officer of the interior department. Attorney General Garland telegraphed to Judge Greene that the interior department had complained of his injunction against the agent's closing the store at Neah bay, and asking the grounds for such action. The judge immediately answered that the Washington Fur company in their complaint showed that they carried a large stock of merchandise, did a large daily business and the store was not on the reservation. He supposed the secretary of the interior thought it was on the reservation. The law here allows a temporary restraining order until the hearing of the cause.

The next day the judge learned that Capt. Powell refused to receive his order, and he then sent the following dispatch to the attorney-general:

SEATTLE, Dec. 5, 1885.

Hon. A. H. Garland, Washington, D. C.:—I exceedingly deprecate any conflict between the judiciary and the executive. Capt. Powell, Indian agent at the Makah reservation, has closed the store and makes no return to the order to show cause on process for contempt. A word from your department to the interior department would probably prevent violent resistance and perhaps bloodshed. Plaintiff's right appears to be seriously suffering by every day's delay. Plaintiff is entitled to litigate its rights, and the court will insist that its lawful orders be obeyed. See Langford vs. Monteith, 12 Otto, 145. Please answer.

ROGER S. GREENE, Chief Justice.

Yesterday the judge received the following reply to his dispatch, and Capt. Powell will now undoubtedly answer the summons of the court:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1885.

Judge R. S. Greene, Seattle, W. T.: The interior department has instructed by telegraph, Indian Agent Powell as follows: "To submit to the process of the court until the question of jurisdiction shall be determined."

A. H. GARLAND, Attorney General.

MONTESANO NOTES.

MONTESANO, W. T., Dec. 7.

The wife of Mr. Holfeld, of Elma, died very suddenly at that place yesterday.

Mrs. Dr. Coleman returned last Monday from a visit to friends in the Atlantic states.

The wife of County Auditor D. W. Fleet returned this week from a visit to relatives in "the states."

The Christians have been holding a series of protracted meetings in the Congregational church.

A board of trade was recently organized at this place, and the members are alive to business interests here.

W. H. Bessac, editor and proprietor of the Chehalis *Vidette*, contemplates retiring from the journalistic field at no distant day.

The bottom of hard times was reached some time ago, and business of all kinds is getting much better. The lumber trade is first-class.

This little city boasts of four schools. The Chehalis valley academy is presided over by Prof. Caldwell, and the three public schools are in charge of A. Chapman, Miss Eva Cooper and Miss Olive Karr. Miss Cooper and Miss Karr were recently students of Pacific university at Forest Grove.

Mrs. John R. Walter, the efficient county school superintendent, is busy visiting schools. Mrs. Walter is a daughter-in-law of the late Rev. E. Walker, well known to Oregon pioneers.

Hon. M. Z. Goodell, joint representative for Chehalis, Cowlitz, Pacific and Wahkiakum counties, left to-day for the territorial capital, to be present at the opening of the legislative session.

Some capitalists are contemplating putting on a steamer to run between this place and Gray's Harbor. A boat to run between Chehalis and this place is also strongly talked of. Whoever gets possession of this field first will coin money. We want some man with experience in steamboating to navigate the Chehalis river. The trade is here to justify the enterprise.

The many friends at this place of F. M. Emery, of Aberdeen, were shocked last Wednesday morning upon learning of the sudden death by drowning of that gentleman. He was assisting in unloading some freight from a boat at that place on the morning in question, and, it being quite dark, he accidentally stepped between the boat and the wharf, thus falling into the river. He received a heavy bruise on the head in the fall, which so stunned him that he could not grasp a rope that was thrown him, and before a boat could reach him he was a corpse. Mr. Emery leaves a young wife to mourn his death. He was a man highly respected and was engaged in erecting a sawmill at Aberdeen. The funeral took place to-day (Friday).

HENDRICKS'S LAST INTERVIEW.

A Talk with Him Just Before his Death About Public Questions and Public Men.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Only a few nights before his death I spent the evening with the vice-president and his wife, when he freely conversed about the distinguished men of both parties. He spoke of his great rival in terms of warm admiration for his talent, his force of character, his powers of organization, and the hold he had upon his party, and remarked that he needed but one thing to have made him the greatest party leader and the most popular man the country has ever produced in civil life. That one thing lacking was a little suaviter in modo. He fought and won his battles by sheer force of intellect and power of organization. He lacked the element of conciliation. He never had any compromises to offer. He would not make any effort even to conciliate his own party friends when they became alienated from him, but he dominated his party by his overshadowing talents. This was the estimate placed on Indiana's great war governor by the vice president only a few days before his death. He referred to what is known as Morton's Masonic hall speech and said it was the greatest and most terrible political speech ever made by any man. He spoke of its effect upon both parties. At the opening of the campaign the drift had been in favor of the democratic party. Johnson had just split with congress, and it looked as if he would carry enough with him in this state to give success to the democrats. Morton had just returned from Europe, and opened the campaign with this speech. Mr. Hendricks said it had a blighting, withering effect upon the democratic prospects that at once destroyed all hopes of success, while it aroused the republicans to a pitch of enthusiasm that amounted to a frenzy. It had a like effect in every other northern state.

I noticed as he came down the stairs this evening to greet me that he appeared very feeble, and mentioned the fact, when he said that it was owing to fatigue, he having labored hard in his office all day. He was very cheerful, and declared himself as happy as a man could be. He spoke of the coming session of congress, and what was likely to come before that body, and promised an interview on these subjects. The interview was to have taken place the very evening of his death. He spoke of the civil service law and the policy of President Cleveland. He did not look upon the law with any degree of favor. He believed that the ballot box was the supreme arbiter as to who should hold the offices. He did not believe, as had been reported, in a wholesale removal of all those in the employ of the government, but he did believe the people had decided that the offices should be filled with democrats as soon as it could be done without manifest injury to the public service. He spoke in strong terms of the "offensive partisan" dodge, and characterized it as a "contemptible makeshift," and certain to breed trouble for the party that had resorted to it. As to confirmations, he said that under any law the president would have to be given a great degree of control over his appointments; and that the senate never had refused confirmation solely upon political grounds and he did not believe it would do so under Mr. Cleveland, but some of the senators would take advantage of the "offensive partisan" charge to defeat the confirmation of some who had been given places made vacant upon that plea. He said, too, that in such cases the democrats would have no right to complain. He said that if the administration had pursued a straightforward course, making removals and appointments without resorting to any dodge, the senate would have confirmed them without a word, except in cases where the appointees were manifestly unworthy.

He spoke freely and with great good humor of the last campaign. He said that he had no desire to be a candidate, and when the nomination was first made he determined to decline it, but was prevailed upon not to do so. He referred to what he called the blunders of the republicans in the campaign. He said the first great blunder in this state was in the opening speech of Mr. Calkins, at Richmond, wherein he dwelt at such length upon what he termed the enormous surplus the republicans had piled up in the treasury, amounting, as he said, to more than $100,000,000. This gave the democrats a chance before the people, who were feeling the depression in business caused by the stringency in the money market, to bring out the necessity for lifting the burden of taxation. He characterized the Richmond speech as furnishing all the ammunition the democrats needed for the campaign. He thought Mr. Blaine made a great blunder when he ordered the suit to be brought against the *Sentinel* for libel.

He thought Mr. Blaine's western trip a grave mistake. While it may have done his party some good in Ohio, it certainly harmed him in Indiana, for it nerved up the democrats. It showed that the republicans in this state were badly scared and had called upon Blaine as a forlorn hope. Before that time the republicans had been confident, and the democrats had thought they might have some reason for their confidence, and were consequently discouraged. When the visit of Mr. Blaine was arranged for it satisfied the democrats that the boasts of the republicans had no foundation, but they were really disheartened. This gave the democrats courage, and they went to work in earnest, feeling assured they would carry the state. From that time the prestige was with them.

He thought, however the greatest blunder of the campaign on the part of the republicans was the visit to New York and the millionaire supper. He was surprised that a man so politically wise as Mr. Blaine could have ever been led into such a blunder. He had thought the republican candidate one of the shrewdest political movers in the country, and could not conceive what could have led him to make so grave a mistake. The main visit, he said, had given a chance to Burchard to get off his famous alliteration, which was another club in the hands of the democrats. He thought, though, the supper did more to turn the tide in New York than anything else.

He spoke of the mugwumps with ill-concealed contempt. He said the shifting from party to party might do in England, where it was done because of some overshadowing principle of foreign or domestic policy, but in this country the only thing controlling the shifting was a mere sentimentality—a sort of grasping after a shadow.

In speaking about the distribution of patronage, he said that when Mr. Colfax was elected vice-president he declined to take any part in the distribution of the patronage in the state, and had declined even to sign recommendations for his friends, and by this means had alienated some of his staunchest friends. He did not think it right for the vice-president to disclaim all interest in the patronage of the state, and while some of it should be left to the congressmen of the districts other appointments should be controlled by the party delegation of the state. He referred to the action of Vice-President Arthur, who with the two republican senators of New York, sought to control certain appointments. He considered the interest displayed by Mr. Arthur as perfectly justified. He referred to the criticisms that had been indulged in of his seeking appointments for his friends. He called nothing for them. He never expected to lose his interest in his friends, and whenever he could help one of them to an office he expected to do so. In regard to civil service he believed that fitness for the place ought to be the first requirement, and when a public man indorsed any one for a position his honor was pledged to it that the man was capable and fit for the place. After the fitness was determined he believed party services should be considered, and have due weight. If the principles of the party were right and the best for the country, those who propagated and defended them ought, as a matter of right, to be given the offices. To build up an office-holding class was antagonistic to the genius of republican government, and would result in the stay of progress. He looked upon the theories advanced by the advocates of the present idea of civil service reform as vague, impractical and visionary.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON.

John Jones committed suicide by [illegible] himself in the river at Delta last week, [illegible] crazy from drink.

The Ashland woolen mills will put in a turbine water wheel soon, which will [illegible] them to better economize their power.

Says a Pendleton paper of the 4th: [illegible] Leasure leaves to-morrow for a visit to [illegible] and her old home in the Willamette valley.

A number of people of means who [illegible] Iowa, Minnesota and other states in [illegible] belt, have arrived in Ashland to try the [illegible] here.

George Schumpf, of Jacksonville, [illegible] haul 300 tons of quartz from his [illegible] low Springs precinct to the mill [illegible] in Jacksonville.

A man named J. W. Vineyard was [illegible] Jacksonville last week upon a warrant [illegible] Benton county, where he is wanted to [illegible] the charge of larceny in a dwelling house.

Several days ago Wm. Briggs, Jr., of [illegible]ville, Oregon, shot Newt Yolum, of [illegible] Creek, the ball taking effect in the left [illegible] the neck near the jugular vein and [illegible] the collar bone, ranging outward, [illegible] slightly downward, lodging against the [illegible] blade. The cause of the shooting [illegible] bar-room dispute. Briggs was arrested [illegible] not prosecuted.

A man named Barnhardt, who [illegible] one of the restaurants in Ashland, a year ago, and has been in Klamath and [illegible]ties since that time, drank three pints of [illegible] at a saloon Wednesday morning and [illegible] the effects of the dose on Friday [illegible] coroner's jury has been deliberating [illegible] case, but the verdict is not yet reported. [illegible] hard lived with the Indians part of [illegible] having an Indian wife, "Sally," who [illegible] him when he was in this valley.

Ashland *Tidings:* Kennedy, the hunter [illegible] Siskiyous, killed a huge panther [illegible] than a week ago. The beast was [illegible] and had prowled about the Siskiyous [illegible] neighboring spurs of the Cascades for [illegible] years. It measured nine feet from its [illegible] the tip of its tail, and thirteen inches around [illegible] muscle of its forearm. Kennedy's dogs [illegible] near his cabin and two shots from a rifle [illegible] it to the ground, dead. The half-digested remains of some of J. M. Tyler's young pigs were found in its stomach.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Railroad graders are now at work in the [illegible] of Pomeroy.

Yakima *Signal:* Thirteen cars of merchandise comprised a part of Tuesday's train. The [illegible] more freight than has been received at one [illegible] since the boom of last spring.

Pomeroy *Independent:* A letter from a [illegible] official in the Northern Pacific railroad [illegible] formed us that that company is building [illegible] steamers for Snake river, the larger one [illegible] which is being pushed to completion.

Walla Walla *Statesman:* Mrs. Buzzy, of Cow creek named her last baby after the president and has received in return a large photograph of his excellency. We hope the baby will grow up to be a good democrat like his father.

The United States military telegraph line between Dayton and Sprague, has been abandoned and the Nez Perce *News* quaintly [illegible] that without telegraphic communication [illegible] world might come to an end and Lewiston [illegible] hear of it.

Walla Walla *Union:* Fannie Ballard, of [illegible] 45 Alder street, died on Friday night after a long illness, and was buried on Sunday. [illegible] father, Mr. Solomon Strang of Woodland, Cowlitz county, was telegraphed to, but would [illegible] nothing to do with his erring daughter. [illegible] deceased leaves a daughter six years of age.

Olympia *Partisan:* Wednesday afternoon while Wm. Sumpter, an employe at Allen & Harkness's sawmill, was directing the [illegible] on to the drum of the ball-wheel his right hand was caught by the cogwheels and before the machinery could be stopped they had crushed it nearly to the wrist. Amputation of the hand was necessary.

Seattle *Chronicle:* The depressed condition of the coal trade has caused the collieries [illegible] county to take advantage of the opportunity to make improvements which were necessary. The Newcastle mines are not turning out any coal just now, though ship Yorktown will be ready to receive a cargo in about five days. The Franklin mines stopped temporarily on Thursday to ship coal to Seattle for the San Francisco market. The McAllister mine is supplying a cargo for the ship Two Brothers. It has quite an extensive local trade. The Black Diamond mines are being worked to fill the bunkers there, when the forces will be concentrated in developing a new vein, containing a thickness of six feet, two inches of the finest coal yet discovered in the county.

Yakima *Signal:* Mrs. Vaughn, the old lady of 70 years, who met with such a shocking accident while taking a pleasure ride on a handcar, north of town some weeks since, is getting along very nicely. One of those singular freaks which are occasionally reported, but seldom believed, regarding feeling in an amputated member, is vouched for by Dr. Taft. After the foot had been removed it was put in a pan of water and placed out in the back [illegible]. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Vaughn complained that the severed foot was very cold, and continued complaining until Dr. Taft, unbeknown to his patient, brought in the pan and set it near enough to the fire to take the chill from the water, when the old lady remarked that she was more comfortable, the cold having left.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria *Colonist:* Messrs. Reed and [illegible] have completed their work of inspecting the Onderdonk rolling stock, and arrived in this city yesterday. They made a most thorough examination of the plant, and will look well after the interests of the government. Both gentlemen leave for Ottawa on Monday, where they will meet Messrs. Onderdonk and Haney, and finally settle the amount to be paid for the material.

Incendiarism at Nanaimo.

Victoria Colonist.

Since the destruction of Mr. Manson's furniture factory at Nanaimo by fire, several weeks ago, there has been a strong feeling among the residents of the black diamond city, as it is almost certain that some miscreants had set the buildings on fire. A man named Charles Donohue, on Monday, while under the influence of liquor, boasted that he could give the names of the parties who had set fire to the premises, and would do so if he was paid [illegible]. Thinking that he might be induced to furnish more information on the matter, the police arrested him, and he is now in jail awaiting his examination, which will be held to-day before Mr. Planta, S. M. It is thought that such developments will be made as will implicate the parties who committed the criminally malicious [illegible].

IDAHO.

A dead Indian, with throat cut from ear to ear and a hole in his head, was found a few days ago about a half mile above Rathdrum. He was also stabbed in several places. The dead Indian had no doubt been a bad man in his [illegible] as in his pouch was found a braid of [illegible] dently made from hair taken from the heads of several white women, as it was of different colors, but braided together. A gun, pair of [illegible] and a blanket, all new, were found beside the body. He was a Spokane Indian and had apparently been dead about two weeks.

NEWSPAPER TALK.

Judge D. C. Lewis, of Portland, is again writing editorials for the Cheney *Tribune*.

H. T. Brown has sold his interest in the [illegible] *Miner* to C. O. Ziegenfuss. A journalist known throughout Colorado, Mr. Ziegenfuss was for some time managing editor of the Denver *Republican*, during which period that paper rose from a small, non-paying venture to be the best and most firmly established paper in the state. We look for a similar building up of the *Miner*.

The *Centervillian* came out this week as an illustrated paper, which denotes enterprise and success. The hanging of George Kent, Greaser, is beautifully portrayed, and at a glance reveals the awful midnight scene near [illegible]. George hangs on the beam, perfectly motionless while the vigilantes stand behind the [illegible] and silently watch his last kick. The [illegible] artist of the *Centervillian* has covered himself all over with fame.

CORRECT THE NUMBERS.

PORTLAND, Dec. [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

There are many instances where the same street number occurs on houses in the same block. This is apt to confuse people. [illegible] will the council adopt a new plan of numbering or correct the present evil. PEDESTRIAN.

SUPREME COURT.

SALEM, Dec. [illegible]

Samuel Heiple, appellant, vs. the City of [illegible] Portland et al., respondents; judgment of lower court reversed; opinion by Lord, J.

Whittier, Fuller & Co., appellants, vs. [illegible] Blakely, defendant, and Charles Logan, respondent.

VOL. 25 —NO. 7982.

G. S[illegible]
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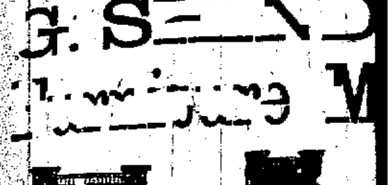

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A New Sensation in the
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LATEST STYLES AND ELEG
SATIN LINED SUITS AND
LINE OF DRESS SUITS
—AT
[illegible]
FIRST ST., ADJOINING
BETWEEN MORRISON
Open every evening until
Branch of the Misfit Clothing Par

BOERICKE &
[illegible]
B. & S.
The above to be had at SNELL,
Wholesale Depot, and at all First-Class
Send for our GUIDE TO HEALTH,
BOERICKE & SHRECKE,

Consulting the convenience of our patrons on the Pacific coast, we have arranged with Messrs. KOHLER & CHASE, of Portland, to supply our trade in that section.
In consideration of their unequalled facilities for serving both our wholesale and retail trade, we have made such arrangements with this well known house as to insure to our patrons all the advantages in the way of prices and terms that could be given from our Boston house.
We therefore respectfully request all who desire any information concerning our Pianos, prices, terms, etc., to call upon or address our General Agents, Messrs. KOHLER & CHASE, 71 Morrison street, Portland.
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